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A

RADICAL VOCABULARY,

LATIN and ENGLISH.

COMPREHENDING

The more uſual PRIMITIVES of the LATIN TONGUE, digeſted alphabetically, in the order of the parts of ſpeech.

To which is ſubjoined,

An APPENDIX: Containing Rules for the GENDER of NOUNS, for the PRETERITES and SUPINES of VERBS, and for the QUANTITY of SYLLABLES, in Engliſh proſe; as alſo, An Explication of the KALENDS, NONES, and IDES.

Intended for the peruſal of boys while they are learning the Vocabulary, in order to bring them early to ſome general acquaintance with theſe important elementary things, and make the Grammar afterwards more eaſily attained, and better underſtood.

By JOHN MAIR, A.M.

Entered in Stationers Hall.

The FIFTH EDITION.

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For J. BELL, and W. CREECH.
M DCC LXXIX.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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Explanation of Marks.

† prefixed to a word, denoteth it to be old, obsolete, or little used.

‖ prefixed to a word, denoteth it to be bad, or used only by writers of an inferior class.

* before a word, shews it to be of Greek extraction.

¶ prefixed to a word, denoteth it to be poetical, or used chiefly by poets.

m. denotes the masculine, f. the feminine, n. the neuter, and c. the common gender.

The doubtful gender is denoted by m. *v.* f. by m. *v.* n. by f. *v.* m. by f. *v.* n. by n. *v.* m. by n. *v.* f. But when f. or n. comes first, the noun is oftenest feminine or oftenest neuter.

— over a vowel, sheweth that syllable to be long.

˘ over a vowel, denoteth that syllable to be short.

Here the following Rules are observed.

1. The diphthongs æ, œ, au, eu, ei, being all long, are not marked.

2. A vowel before two consonants, or before x, z, j, is long, and therefore not marked.

3. The penult of arum, orum, the genitives plural of the first and second declensions, being always long, is not marked.

4. The penult of are, ire, the infinitives of the first and fourth conjugations, is long, and not marked.

5. A vowel before another vowel, or before h followed by a vowel, is short in Latin words, and not marked.

6. The vowel of a doubtful syllable, that is, of a syllable which is sometimes long and sometimes short, is not marked; as y in Bŭtyrum.

7. Final syllables are not marked, the true reading not depending on the quantity of these.

All syllables not falling under any of these rules, or excepted from them, are marked.

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RADICAL VOCABULARY.

SUBSTANTIVE NOUNS.

Ă Bă̆cus, i. m.	*A Desk, a table, a cupboard.*
ă̆bies, ĕtis. f.	*a fir-tree.*
* Absynthium, i. n.	*wormwood.*
ă̆cer, ĕris. n.	*a maple-tree.*
ă̆cerra, æ. f.	*a censer,* or *pan for incense.*
ă̆cervus, i. m.	*an heap.*
ă̆cies, iēi. f.	*the edge* or *point of a thing, the sight of the eye, an army in battalia.*
* ă̆cīnă̆ces, is. m.	*a Persian sword,* or *scymitar.*
ă̆cŏnītum, i. n.	*the herb wolfsbane, poison.*
* Acta, æ. f.	*the shore, a pleasant strand.*
ă̆cus, ĕris. n.	*chaff.*
ă̆cus, us. f.	*a needle, a bodkin.*
ă̆dāgium, i. n.	*a proverb, an old saying.*
ă̆dămas, antis. m.	*an adamant, a diamond.*
ă̆deps, ĭpis. m. *v.* f.	*fat, grease, tallow.*
Admĭnĭcŭlum, i. n.	*a shore,* or *prop, aid.*
ă̆dor, ōris, & ŏris. n.	*a fine corn used in sacrifice.*
ă̆dulter, ĕri. m.	*an adulterer, a debauchee.*
* ă̆dўtum, i. n.	*the chancel,* or *most sacred place of a temple.*
Ædes, & Ædis, is. f.	*a house, a church.*
Aër, ĕris. m.	*the air, breath,* or *weather.*
* Ænigma, ătis. n.	*a riddle,* or *dark sentence.*
Æra, æ. f.	*a period in reckoning time.*
Ærumna, æ. f.	*toil, hard labour, affliction.*
Æs, æris. n.	*brass, copper, money.*

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Æstas,

Æstas, ātis. f. *summer.*

Æstus, us. m. { *sultry heat, the boiling of the tide, any turbulent passion.*

Æther, ĕris. m. *pure air, the sky.*

Ævum, i. n. *an age, eternity.*

ăgāso, ōnis. m. *a horse-groom, an hostler.*

ăger, gri. m. *a field, the country.*

Agger, ĕris. m. { *a bank of earth* or *stones, a rampart.*

Agmen, ĭnis. n. { *an army marching, an herd, a stream.*

Agnus, i. m. *a sucking lamb.*

Āla, æ. f. *a wing, a pinion, the arm-pit.*

ălāpa, æ. f. *a blow* or *box on the ear.*

Alauda, æ. f. *the bird called a lark.*

Ālea, æ. f. *a dye,* or *play at dice, gaming.*

Alga, æ. f. *sea-weed.*

Allium, i. n. *garlick.*

Alnus, i. f. *an alder tree.*

Alveus, i. m. { *the channel of a river, a conduit-pipe, a bee-hive.*

ălūmen, ĭnis. n. *alum.*

ălūta, æ. f. *tanned* or *taw'd leather.*

Alvus, i. f. *the belly.*

āmentum, i. n. *a thong, a strap,* or *lash.*

āmes, ĭtis. m. { *a fork to stay up nets, a fowler's staff.*

ămĭta, æ. f. *an aunt,* or *father's sister.*

Amnis, is. m. v. f. *a river.*

Amphŏra, æ. f. *a rundlet* or *firkin.*

Ampulla, æ. f. *a crewet, a bottle, a jug.*

ămussis, is. f. *a mason's rule,* or *line.*

*ămygdăla, æ. f. *an almond-tree, an almond.*

ănas, ātis. f. *a duck,* or *drake.*

Ancīle, is. n. { *a sacred shield used by the priests of Mars.*

Ancīlium, i. n.

Ancilla æ. f. *a servant-maid.*

Anchŏra, & Ancŏra, æ. f. { *a ship's anchor.*

*Angĕlus,

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Angĕlus, i. m.	*a messenger, an angel.*
Anguis, is. m. *v.* f.	*a serpent, a snake, an adder.*
Angŭlus, i. m.	*a corner, an angle.*
Animus, i. m.	*the mind, courage.*
Annus, i. m.	*a year.*
Ansa, æ. f.	*the lug* or *handel of any thing, a shoe-latchet.*
Anser, ĕris. m.	*a goose* or *gander.*
Antenna, æ. f.	*the sail-yard in a ship.*
Antrum, i. n.	*a den, a cave, a grot.*
Ānus. i. m.	*a circle.*
Ănus, us. f.	*an old woman.*
Āper, pri. m.	*a wild boar.*
Āpex, ĭcis. m.	*the top of any thing, a tuft, a bird's creſt.*
Āpĭnæ, arum. f.	*trifles, fooleries.*
Āpis, & ăpes, is. f.	*a bee.*
Āpium, ii. n.	*parſley, ſmallage.*
Apoſtŏlus, i. m.	*a meſſenger, an apoſtle.*
Āqua, æ. f.	*water.*
Āquĭla, æ. f.	*an eagle.*
Āquĭlo, ōnis. m.	*the north-wind.*
Āra, æ. f.	*an altar.*
Arānea, æ. f. & Arāneus, i. m.	*a ſpider, a cobweb.*
Arbĭter, tri. m.	*a judge* or *umpire, a witneſs.*
Arbor, & Arbos, ŏris, f.	*a tree.*
Arbŭtus, i. f.	*the arbute-tree.*
Arca, æ. f.	*a cheſt, a coffer, a coffin.*
Architĕctus, i. m.	*a maſter-builder, an architect.*
Arcus, us. m.	*a bow, a vault,* or *arch.*
Ardea, æ. f.	*the bird called a heron.*
Ārea, æ. f.	*any void place, a garden-bed, a barn-floor.*
Arēna, æ. f.	*ſand, the ſhore.*
Argentum, i. n.	*ſilver.*
Argilla, æ. f.	*white clay, potters earth.*
Āries, ĕtis. m.	*a ram.*

Digitized by Google Ărista,

Ăriſta, æ. f.	*a beard* or *ear of corn.*
Arma, orum. n.	*arms, weapons.*
Armentum, i. n.	*an herd* or *drove of big cattle, oxen.*
Armus, i. n.	*a ſhoulder* or *arm of man* or *beaſt.*
Ărōma, ătis. n.	*ſweet ſpices, drugs.*
Arra, & Arrha, æ. f.	*an earneſt-penny.*
* Arrhăbo, ōnis. m.	*a pawn* or *pledge.*
Ars, tis. f.	*art, ſkill, a trade, a trick.*
Artus, us. m.	*a joint, a limb.*
Arvīna, æ. f.	*fat, ſuet, tallow.*
Ărundo, ĭnis. f.	*a reed* or *cane, a pipe.*
Arx, cis. f.	*the peak of a rock, a tower, a fort.*
As, aſſis. m.	*a pound of 12 ounces, any thing divided into 12 parts, a coin 3 farthings value.*
Aſcia, æ. f.	*a chip-ax, an hatchet.*
Ăsĭnus, i. m.	*an aſs.*
Aſpis, ĭdis. f.	*an aſp,* or *venomous ſerpent.*
Aſſer, ĕris. m. & Aſſis, is. m.	*a plank.*
* Aſtrum i. n.	*a ſtar, a conſtellation.*
Aſtus, us. m.	*craft, ſubtilty.*
Ăsўlum, i. n.	*a ſanctuary, a place of refuge.*
* Athlēta, æ. m.	*a maſter-wreſtler, a champion.*
Atrium, i. n.	*a court-yard, a hall.*
Ăvēna, æ. f.	*oats, a ſtraw, a pipe.*
Avernus, i. m. Averna, orum. n.	*a lake in Italy,* ✝ *hell.*
Ăvis, is. f.	*a bird, a fowl.*
Aula, æ. f.	*a hall, a king's palace.*
Aura, æ. f.	*a gale, a breeze, applauſe.*
† Aurīga, æ. f.	*a head-ſtall, a bridle-rein.*
Auris, is. f.	*the ear, hearing.*
Aurum, i. n.	*gold.*
Auſter, tri. m.	*the ſouth-wind.*
Autumnus i. m.	*the autumn,* or *harveſt.*
Ăvus, i. m.	*a grandfather.*
Auxĭlium, i. n.	*aid, help, troops ſent by allies.*
* Axiōma, ătis. n.	*an axiom, a plain truth.*

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xis, is. m. { an axle-tree, a waggon, the north-pole.

B

acca, æ, f. a berry.
acchus, i. m. the god of wine, wine.
ăcŭlum, n. & Bă-cŭlus, i. m. } a staff, a batton.
ajŭlus, i. m. a porter, a day-labourer.
ālæna, æ, f. a grampus, a whale.
ālātro, ōnis, m. a pitiful fellow, a shabby rascal.
Bālista, æ. f. a cross bow, a sling.
lalneum, i. n. a bath, a bagnio.
Balsămum, i. n. balsam, or balm.
lalteus, m. & Balteum, i. n. } a girdle, a sword-belt.
Bălux, ūcis. f. gold-dust, gold-ore.
Bărăthrum, i. n. an abyss or gulf, hell.
Barba, æ. f. a beard.
Barbĭtus, i. m. v. f. a lute, or viol.
Barrus, i. m. an elephant.
Bāsium, i. n. a kiss.
Bătillum, i. n. & Bătillus, i. m. } a fire-shovel, a chafing-dish.
Bellua, æ, f. any great beast.
Bellum, i. n. war.
Bestia, æ. f. a beast.
Bēta, æ. f. the herb beet.
Biblus, i. f. { an Egyptian reed, of the bark whereof the paper was made.
Bĭlis, is. f. choler, anger, melancholy, the gall.
Bĭtūmen, ĭnis. n. a kind of fat clay or slime, like pitch.
Blatta, æ. f. a moth, a scarlet-worm, purple.
Bōlus, i. m. { a mass or lump, a mouthful or morsel.
Bombus, i. m. the humming of bees, a buzz.
Bombyx, ĭcis. m. { a silk-worm. f. yarn spun by the worm.

* Bŏreas,

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* Bŏreas, æ. m.	*the north-wind.*
Bos, bŏvis. c.	*an ox, bull,* or *cow.*
Braccæ, arum, f.	*breeches, trouses.*
Brāchium, i. n.	*the arm, the branch of a tree.*
Bractea, æ. f.	*a thin leaf* or *plate of metal, goldfoil.*
Branchiæ, arum. f.	*the gills of a fish.*
Brassĭca, æ. f.	*collyflower, cabbage.*
Brūma, æ. f.	*the shortest day, the winter-solstice.*
Būbo, ōnis. m.	*an owl.*
Bucca, æ. f.	*the inside of the cheek, the cheek.*
Būfo, ōnis. m.	*a toad.*
Bŭlbus, i. m.	*a scallion,* or *onion-head.*
Bulga, æ. f.	*a budget, a leather-bag.*
Bulla, æ. f.	*a bubble of water, a stud, a boss, a seal.*
Būris, is. & Būra, æ. f.	*the plough tail* or *handle.*
Būteo, ōnis. m.	*a kind of hawk, a buzzard.*
* Bŭtyrum, i. n.	*butter.*
Buxus, i. f.	*a box-tree, box-wood.*
* Byrsa, æ. f.	*an ox-hide.*
* Byssus, i. f.	*a kind of fine flax, linen.*

C

Căballus, i. m.	*a pack-horse.*
Cācăbus, i. m.	*a kettle to boil meat in.*
Căchinnus, i. m.	*a loud* or *derisive laughing.*
Căcūmen, ĭnis. n.	*the top of a thing, the peak.*
Cādūceus, i. m.	*Mercury's wand, a herald's staff.*
Cădus, i. m.	*a cask.*
Cælum, i. n.	*a graver,* or *graving tool.*
Cæstus, us. m.	*a leather-thong used in wrestling, a whirlbat.*
Călămus, i. m.	*a straw, a stalk of corn, a reed, a pipe, a quill, an arrow.*
Călăthus, i. m.	*a basket* or *hamper, a milk-vessel.*
Călĭga, æ. f.	*a harness for the leg full of nails.*

Cālīgo,

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Cālīgo, ĭnis. f.	*darkneſs, dimneſs of ſight.*
Călix, ĭcis. m.	*a cup, a pot, a platter.*
Callis, is. m.	*a track made by beaſts, a foot-path.*
Callus, i. m.	*hard fleſh* or *ſkin, brawn.*
Călo, ōnis. m.	*a ſoldier's boy, any meaner ſervant.*
Călumnia, æ. f.	*ſlander, calumny.*
Calx, cis, m. *v.* f.	*the heel, the end of a thing.* f. *chalk,* or *lime.*
Cămēlus, i. m.	*a camel.*
✣ Cămēna, æ. f.	*a muſe, poetry, verſe.*
Căměra, æ. f.	*a vault, an arched roof, a chamber.*
* Cămīnus, i. m.	*a chimney, a hearth.*
Campāna, æ. f.	*a bell.*
Campus, i. m.	*an open field, a plain.*
Cănālis, is. m. *v.* f.	*a ſpout* or *pipe, a kennel* or *gutter.*
Cancer, cri, m.	*a crab-fiſh.* pl. *a lattice-window.*
Cănis, is. c.	*a dog* or *bitch.*
Căniſtrum, i. n.	*an oſier-baſket.*
* Canna, æ. f.	*a cane* or *reed, a pipe.*
Cannăbis, is. f.	*hemp.*
* Cănon, ōnis. m.	*a canon, a rule.*
* Canthărus, i. m.	*a pot* or *jug.*
Căper, pri. m.	*a he-goat, a buck.*
Căpis, ĭdis. f.	*a wooden* or *earthen pot.*
Căpiſtrum, i. n.	*an halter* or *headſtall, a muzzle.*
Căpo, ōnis. m.	*a capon.*
Capſa, æ. f.	*a coffer.*
Căpŭlum, i. n. & Căpŭlus. i. m.	*a hilt, haft,* or *handle.*
Căput, ĭtis. n.	*the head.*
Carbăſus, i. f. pl. a, ōrum. n.	*fine linen, the ſail of a ſhip.*
Carbo, ōnis. m.	*a dead coal,* alſo *a burning coal.*
Carcer, ĕris m.	*a priſon, a barrier* or *ſtarting-place.*
Cardo, ĭnis. m.	*the hinge of a door.*
Carduus, i. m.	*a thiſtle.*
Cărex, ĭcis. f.	*ſedge, ſheer-graſs.*
Cāries, iei. f.	*rottenneſs* or *worm-eatenneſs in wood.*

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Cărīna, æ. f. — *the keel* or *bottom of a ship.*
Carmen, ĭnis. n. — *a song.*
Căro, rnis. f. — *flesh.*
Carrus, i. m. — *a car, cart,* or *waggon.*
Cartĭlāgo, ĭnis. f. — *a gristle* or *tendon.*
Căsa, æ. f. — *a cottage, a hut.*
Cāseus, i. m. — *cheese.*
Cāsse, abl. m. — *a net.*
Cassis, ĭdis. & Cassĭda, æ. f. — *an helmet, a steel-cap.*
Castānea, æ. f. — *a chesnut* or *chesnut-tree.*
* Castor, ōris. m. — *a beaver,* or *badger.*
Castrum, i. n. — *a castle, a fort.* pl. *a camp.*
Cătēna, æ. f. — *a chain, a link.*
Căterva, æ. f. — *a band of soldiers, a body of men.*
* Căthedra, æ. f. — *a chair, a pulpit.*
Cătīnus, i. m. — *a large dish* or *platter.*
Cauda, æ. f. — *a tail, the rump.*
Caudex, ĭcis. m. — *the trunk* or *stem of a tree.*
Căvilla, æ. f. — *a scoff, jest,* or *banter.*
Caula, æ. f. — *a sheep-cote, a fold.*
Caulis, is. m. — *the stalk of an herb, a bird's quill.*
Caupo, ōnis. m. — *an innkeeper, a vintner.*
Causa, æ. f. — *a cause, pretence, sake, account.*
Cautes, is. f. — *a ragged rock, a crag* or *cliff.*
Cedrus, i. f. — *a cedar-tree.*
Cella, æ. f. — *a cellar.*
Centrum, i. n. — *the middle point of a circle, a knot in timber.*
Cēpa, æ. f. Cēpe & Cæpe. n. ind. — *an onion.*
Cēta, æ. f. — *wax.*
* Cĕrăsus, i. f. — *a cherry-tree.*
Cerdo, ōnis. m. — *a cobler, any mean mechanic.*
Cĕrebrum, i. n. — *the brain.*
Cērēmōnia, & Cærēmonĭa, æ. f. — *a rite* or *ceremony, pomp* or *state.*
Cĕres, ĕris. f. — *the goddess of corn, corn.*

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Cervix, īcis. f. *the hinder part of the neck.*
Cervus, i. m. *a hart, a stag.*
Cespes, ĭtis. m. *a turf, a sod.*
Cestus, us. m. *a marriage-girdle.*
Cetra, æ. f. *a square target used by the Spaniards and Moors.*
Cētus, i. m. pl. Cēte. n. ind. *a whale.*
Chălybs, ȳbis. m. *steel, hardened iron.*
* Chaos, n. dat. & abl. Chao. *the first matter* or *mass whereof things were made.*
Charta, æ. f. *paper.*
* Chlămys, ȳdis. f. *a cloak, a riding-coat.*
Chorda, æ. f. *the string of a musical instrument, cat-gut.*
Chŏrus, i. m. *a company of singers* or *dancers.*
Cĭbus, i. m. *meat, food.*
Cĭcāda, æ. f. *a noisy insect, called a balm-cricket.*
Cĭcatrix, ĭcis. f. *a scar* or *seam of a wound.*
Cĭcer, ĕris. n. *a kind of small pulse, vetches.*
Cĭcōnia, æ. f. *a stork.*
Cĭcūta, æ. f. *hemlock.*
‖Cifra & ‖Ciphra, æ. f. *a cipher.*
Cīnăra, æ. f. *an artichoke.*
* Cincinnus, i. m. *a crisped* or *curled lock of hair.*
Cĭnis, ĕris. m. *v.* f. *ashes, embers, cinders.*
Cinnus, i. m. *a hotch-potch, mish-mash,* or *medley.*
Cippus, i. m. *a palisade, a grave-stone.*
Circus, i. m. *a rundle* or *circle, a ring.*
Cirrus, i. m. *a tuft, a curl* or *crest.*
Cĭsium, i. n. *a two-wheeled chariot, a chaise.*
Cista, æ. f. *a basket* or *maund.*
* Cĭthăra, æ. f. *a harp, viol,* or *lute.*
Citrus, i. f. *a citron-tree.*
Civis, is. c. *a citizen.*
Clādes, is. f. *a defeat, an overthrow.*
Classis, is. f. *a navy* or *fleet, a rank* or *class.*

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Clathrus,

Clathrus, i. m. — *a grate, a harrow.*
Clava, æ. f. — *a club, a batton.*
Clāvis, is. f. — *a key, a lock.*
Clāvus, i. m. — *a nail* or *spike, a ship's helm.*
Cliens, tis. c. — *a client,* or *vassal.*
Clītellæ, arum. f. — *a pack saddle.*
Clīvus, i. m. — *the slop* or *side of a hill.*
Cloāca, æ. f. — *a sink* or *common shore.*
Clūnis, is. m. *v.* f. — *a buttock* or *haunch.*
Clўpeus, i. m. — *a shield, buckler,* or *target.*
* Coccus, i. m. — *the shrub of the purple grain.*
Cochlea, æ. f. — *a snail,* or *shell, a cockle, a spiral.*
Cœlum, i. n. / Cœli, orum. m. — *heaven, the sky.*
Cœna, æ. f. — *a supper,* or *dinner.*
Cœnum, i. n. — *mire* or *mud.*
Cœtus, us. m. — *an assembly.*
Cohors, tis. f. — *a coop for poultry, a band of soldiers.*
* Cŏlăphus, i. m. — *a buffet* or *box on the ear.*
Collis, is. m. — *a little hill,* or *hillock.*
Collum, i. n. — *the neck.*
Cŏlor & Cŏlos, ōris. m. — *a colour, a pretence.*
Cŏlŭber, bri. m. — *a serpent* or *snake.*
Cŏlumba, æ. f. — *a dove, a culver.*
Cŏlŭmen, ĭnis. n. — *a post, a pillar.*
Cŏlus, i. & us. f. *v.* m. — *a distaff* or *rock, a whorl.*
Cŏma, æ. f. — *a bush* or *head of hair.*
Cŏmes, ĭtis. c. — *a companion, a comrade, an earl.*
* Cŏmēta, & * Cŏmētes, æ. m. — *a comet,* or *blazing star.*
* Cŏmœdia, æ. f. — *a play* or *comedy.*
Compĭtum, i. n. — *a cross-way, a street.*
* Concha, æ. f. — *a shell* or *shell-fish.*
Congius, i. m. — *a measure of about an English gallon.*
Contus, i. m. — *a long pole.*
* Cōnus, i. m. — *a cone, a pine apple.*

* Cŏphĭnus,

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Cŏphĭnus, i. m.	*a twig-baſket, a coffin.*
Cōpia, æ. f.	*plenty, power, aid.* pl. *forces.*
Cōpŭla, æ. f.	*a bond* or *tie, a fetter* or *ſhackle.*
Cor, dis. n.	*the heart.*
Corbis, is. f. *v.* m.	*a baſket, a creel.*
Cŏrium, i. n.	*a hide* or *ſkin, a huſk.*
Cornix, īcis. f.	*a crow.*
Cornu, u. n.	*a horn, a bow, the wing of an army.*
Cornus, i. f.	*a corneil-tree.*
Cŏrōna, æ. f.	*a crown, a chaplet.*
Corpus, ŏris. n.	*the body.*
Cortex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f.	*the bark* or *rind.*
Cortīna, æ. f.	*a cauldron* or *kettle, a tripod, a curtain.*
Corvus, i. m.	*a raven.*
Cŏrўlus, i. f.	*a haſle* or *filberd tree.*
Cos, ōtis. f.	*a whetſtone, a hone.*
Coſta, æ. f.	*a rib, the ſide.*
Cōthurnus, i. m.	*a buſkin,* or *ſhoe worn by tragedians.*
Cŏturnix, īcis. f.	*the bird called a quail.*
Coxa, æ. f.	*the hackle-bone.*
Crabro, ōnis. m.	*a great waſp* or *hornet.*
Crambe, es. f.	*a kind of colewort.*
Crāpŭla, æ. f.	*a ſurfeit.*
Crāter, ēris. m. & Crātēra, æ. f.	*a cup* or *goblet.*
Crātes, is. f.	*a hurdle of rods wattled together, a grate.*
Crămor, ōris. m.	*the juice of barley, gruel, cream.*
Crēna, æ. f.	*the notch of an arrow, the ſlit of a pen.*
Crĕpĭda, æ. f.	*a ſlipper, a laſt.*
Crēpīdo, ĭnis. f.	*a creek* or *ſhore, a bank* or *brink.*
Crēta, æ. f.	*chalk, lome.*
Cribrum, i. n.	*a ſieve.*
Crīmen, ĭnis. n.	*a crime.*
Crīnis, is. m.	*hair.*
Criſta, æ. f.	*a tuft* or *creſt.*

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Crŏcus,

Clathrus, i. m.	*a grate, a harrow.*
Clava, æ. f.	*a club, a baton.*
Clāvis, is. f.	*a key, a lock.*
Clāvus, i. m.	*a nail* or *spike, a ship's helm.*
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* Cŏphĭnus,

Digitized by Google

ŏphĭnus, i. m.	*a twig-basket, a coffin.*
pia, æ. f.	*plenty, power, aid.* pl. *forces.*
pŭla, æ. f.	*a bond* or *tie, a fetter* or *shackle.*
r, dis. n.	*the heart.*
rbis, ĭs. f. *v.* m.	*a basket, a creel.*
rium, i. n.	*a hide* or *skin, a husk.*
rnix, īcis. f.	*a crow.*
rnu, u. n.	*a horn, a bow, the wing of an army.*
rnus, i. f.	*a corneil-tree.*
ōrōna, æ. f.	*a crown, a chaplet.*
orpus, ŏris. n.	*the body.*
ortex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f.	*the bark* or *rind.*
ortīna, æ. f.	*a cauldron* or *kettle, a tripod, a curtain.*
orvus, i. m.	*a raven.*
ŏrȳlus, i. f.	*a hasle* or *filberd tree.*
os, ōtis. f.	*a whetstone, a bone.*
osta, æ. f.	*a rib, the side.*
Cōthurnus, i. m.	*a buskin,* or *shoe worn by tragedians.*
cōturnix, īcis. f.	*the bird called a quail.*
Cqxa, æ. f.	*the hackle-bone.*
Crabro, ōnis. m.	*a great wasp* or *hornet.*
Crambe, es. f.	*a kind of colewort.*
Crāpŭla, æ. f.	*a surfeit.*
Crāter, ēris. m. & Crātēra, æ. f.	*a cup* or *goblet.*
Crātes, is. f.	*a hurdle of rods wattled together, a grate.*
Crĕmor, ōris. m.	*the juice of barley, gruel, cream.*
Crēna, æ. f.	*the notch of an arrow, the slit of a pen.*
Crĕpĭda, æ. f.	*a slipper, a last.*
Crĕpīdo, ĭnis. f.	*a creek* or *shore, a bank* or *brink.*
Crēta, æ. f.	*chalk, lome.*
Cribrum, i. n.	*a sieve.*
Crīmen, ĭnis. n.	*a crime.*
Crīnis, is. m.	*hair.*
Crista, æ. f.	*a tuft* or *creſt.*

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Crŏcus, i. m. & Crŏcum, i. n. — *saffron.*
Crŭmēna, æ. f. — *a purse.*
Cruor, ōris. m. — *blood, gore.*
Crus, ūris. n. — *the shank* or *leg.*
Crusta, æ. f. — *a crust* or *shell.*
Crux, ūcis. f. — *a cross, a gibbet.*
Cŭcullus, i. m. — *a hood* or *cap.*
Cŭcŭlus, i. m. — *the bird called a cuckow.*
Cŭcŭmer, ĕris. m. / Cŭcŭmis, is. m. — *a cucumber.*
Cūdo, ōnis. m. — *a cap of leather* or *fur.*
Culcĭta, æ. f. — *a bed-tick, a cushion, a pillow.*
Cūleus, i. m. — *a leathern bag, a measure of 40 urns.*
Cŭlex, ĭcis. m. — *a gnat* or *little fly.*
Cŭlīna, æ. f. — *a kitchen.*
Culmus, i. m. — *the stalk* or *straw of corn.*
Culpa, æ. f. — *a fault.*
Cŭmŭlus, i. m. — *a heap, too-measure.*
Cūnæ, arum. f. — *a cradle, a bird's nest.*
Cŭneus, i. m. — *a wedge.*
Cŭnīcŭlus, i. m. — *a coney* or *rabbit.*
Cūpa, & Cuppa, æ. f. — *a but, vat,* or *tun, a drinking cup.*
Cupressus, i. & us. f. v. m. — *a cypress-tree.*
Cūra, æ. f. — *care.*
Cūria, æ. f. — *a court, a senate-house, a ward* or *tribe.*
Cuspis, ĭdis. f. — *the point of any weapon, a sting.*
Custos, ōdis. c. — *a keeper, a guardian.*
Cūtis, is. f. — *the skin.*
* Cyăthus, i. m. — *a cup.*
* Cygnus, & Cycnus, i. m. — *a swan.*
* Cylindrus, i. m. — *a roller, a cylinder.*
* Cymba, æ. f. — *a boat* or *pinnace.*
* Cymbălum, i. n. — *a cymbal.*
* Cytīsus, i. m. v. f. — *a shrub like willows* or *rank heath.*

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D

* Dæmon, ŏnis. m.	*a spirit, a demon.*
Dāma, æ. f.	*a fallow-deer.*
Damnum, i. n.	*harm, loss* or *damage.*
Daps, dăpis. f.	*a banquet, dainties.*
Delphin, īnis. m. / Delphīnus, i. m.	*a dolphin-fish.*
Dēlubrum, i. n.	*a church, a chapel.*
Dens, tis. m.	*a tooth, a tusk* or *fang.*
Deus, i. m.	*God, a genius.*
* Diăbŏlus, i. m.	*the accuser, the devil.*
Diădēma, ătis. n.	*a white fillet, a crown.*
* Diæta, æ. f.	*diet, food;* also *a dining-room.*
* Diălŏgus, i. m.	*a discourse, a dialogue.*
* Diămĕtros, i. f.	*a diameter.*
* Dĭca, æ. f.	*an action at law, a process.*
Dies, iei. m. *v.* f.	*a day.*
Dĭgĭtus, i. m.	*a finger, an inch.*
Discus, i. m.	*a dish* or *platter, a quoit.*
Dīvus, i. m.	*a god, a saint.*
* Dogma, ătis. n.	*a decree, a maxim.*
Dŏlium, i. n.	*a tub, pipe,* or *hogshead.*
Dŏlus, i. m.	*guile* or *fraud.*
Dŏmĭnus, i. m.	*a master, a lord.*
Dŏmus, us. & i. f.	*a house, a home.*
Dōnum, i. n.	*a gift* or *present.*
Dorsum, i. n.	*the back.*
Dos, ōtis. f.	*a portion* or *dowry, an endowment.*
Drăco, ōnis. m.	*a dragon,* or *huge serpent.*
Duellum, i. n.	*a battle, war.*
Dūmus, i. m.	*a bush, a grove.*

E

ĕbur, ŏris. n.	*ivory, an elephant's tooth.*
ĕchīnus, i. m.	*an urchin* or *hedgehog.*
* Eclipsis, is. f.	*a waining* or *failing, an eclipse.*

* Eclŏga,

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* Eclŏga, æ. f.	*an eclogue*, or *choice poem.*
Ĕgo, mei. m. pron.	*I.*
Ēlectrum, i. n.	*amber.*
Ēlĕgus, i. m.	*an elegy*, or *mournful song.*
ĕlĕmentum, i n.	*an element* or *first principle.*
ĕlĕphantus, i m. ĕlĕphas, antis. m.	*an elephant.*
Ēlysium, i. n.	*paradise, the Elysian-fields.*
* Embŏlus, i. m.	*a bar, a spoke, a pin.*
* Emplastrum, i. n.	*a plaister for a sore.*
* Empŏrium, i. n.	*a market, a fair.*
* Encōmium, i. n.	*praise, commendation.*
Ensis, is. m.	*a sword, a rapier.*
* Eos, gen. ois. f.	*the morning.*
* ĕphēbus, i. m.	*a stripling, a youth.*
* ĕphēmĕris, ĭdis f.	*a day-book, a journal.*
* ĕphippium, i. n.	*a saddle.*
* ĕphŏrus, i. m.	*a chief magistrate among the Lacedæmonians.*
* ĕpĭgramma, ătis. n.	*an inscription, an epigram.*
* ĕpĭlōgus, i. m.	*a conclusion, an epilogue.*
* ĕpiscŏpus, i. m.	*an overseer, a bishop.*
ĕpistŏla, æ. f.	*a letter, an epistle.*
* ĕpĭtăphium, i. n.	*an inscription on a tomb, an epitaph.*
* ĕpĭthălămium, i. n.	*a wedding-song.*
* ĕpĭtŏma, æ. * ĕpĭtŏme, es. } f.	*an abridgement, a compend.*
* ĕpŏcha, æ. f.	*a date of time, as the birth of Christ.*
* ĕpos. n. ind.	*a verse, a poem.*
ĕpŭlum, i. n. pl. ĕpŭlæ, arum. f.	*a banquet* or *feast.*
ĕquus, i. m.	*an horse.*
ĕrĕbus, i. m.	*hell.*
* ĕrēmus, i. f.	*a wilderness, a desert.*
* Ergastŭlum, i. n.	*a workhouse, a prison.*
Ergo, abl. n.	*for the sake, on account.*
Ērŭca, æ. f.	*a cankerworm, a caterpillar.*
Ervum, i. n.	*a kind of pulse like vetches* or *tares.*
Esca, æ. f.	*meat* or *food, a bait.*

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Escŭlus,

Fscŭlus, i. f.	*a beech* or *mast tree.*
Fssĕda, æ. f.	*a chariot, chaise,* or *waggon.*
Essĕdum, i. n.	
* Ethĭca, æ. f.	*moral philosophy, ethics.*
* Ethĭce, es. f.	
* Ĕtȳmon, i. n.	*the etymon* or *origin of a word.*
* Ēvangĕlium, i. n.	*good news, the gospel.*
* Euphōnia, æ. f.	*a pleasant sound.*
Eurus, i. m.	*the east wind.*
Exāmen, ĭnis. n.	*a swarm of bees, an examination.*
Exemplum, i. n.	*an example.*
Exta, orum. n.	*the bowels* or *entrails.*

F

Fāba, æ. f.	*a bean.*
Fāber, bri. m.	*a workman, an artist.*
Fābŭla, æ. f.	*a fable, a story, a play.*
Fācies, iei. f.	*the face.*
Fæx, & Fex, cis. f.	*dregs* or *lees, dross* or *scum.*
Fāgus, i. f.	*a beech-tree.*
Falx, cis. f.	*a scythe* or *sickle.*
Fāma, æ. f.	*fame, renown, report.*
Fāmes, is. f.	*hunger, dearth.*
Fāmŭlus, i. m.	*a man-servant.*
Fānum, i. n.	*a temple* or *church.*
Far, Farris. n.	*corn of any sort.*
Fas. n. ind.	*equity, right, a thing lawful* or *possible.*
Fascia, æ. f.	*a swathing-band.*
Fascĭnum, i. n.	*witchcraft.*
Fascis, is. m.	*a bundle of rods, a faggot.*
Fastīgium, i. n.	*the top* or *height of a thing.*
Fastus, us. m.	*pride.*
Fāvilla, æ. f.	*hot embers* or *ashes.*
Fāvōnius, i. m.	*the west wind.*
Fāvus, i. m.	*an honey-comb.*
Faux, cis. f.	*the jaws, the gorge,* or *gullet-pipe.*
Fax, ăcis. f.	*a torch, a firebrand.*

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bris, is. f. *a fever, an ague.*
ciālis, is. m. *a herald who proclaims war.*
l, fellis. n. *gall, bitterneſs.*
lis, is. f. *a cat.*
men, ĭnis. n. *the inſide of the thigh.*
mĭna, & Fœmĭna, æ. f. *a woman.*
mur, ŏris. n. *the outſide of the thigh.*
neſtra, æ. f. *a window.*
ra, æ. f. *a wild beaſt,* or *wild fowl.*
ria, æ. f. *a holy-day, a play-day.*
rrum, i. n. *iron, a ſword.*
ſtūca, æ. f. *a ſtalk* or *ſtem, a rod* or *wand.*
bra, æ f. *a fibre, a ſucker at the root of plants.*
būla, æ. f. *a buckle, claſp,* or *button.*
cus, i. *v.* us. f. *a fig-tree* or *fig.*
dēlia, æ. f. *an earthen veſſel, a crock.*
des, ei. f. *faith, word,* or *promiſe, protection.*
des, is f. *a fiddle-ſtring, a fiddle.*
lius, i. m. *a ſon.*
lix, ĭcis. f. *a fern* or *brake.*
lum, i. n. *a thread* or *ſtring, a line.*
mbrĭa, æ. f. *the ſkirt of a garment, a fringe.*
nis, is. m. *v.* f. *a deſign* or *end, a bound* or *border.*
nus, i. m. *a money-bag, the exchequer.*
tūca, æ f. *a rammer for driving piles* or *ſtones.*
tŭla, æ. f. *a pipe, a flute.*
grum, i. n. *a whip* or *ſcourge.*
men, ĭnis. m. *a prieſt, the high-prieſt.*
mma, æ f. *a flame* or *flaſh.*
ccus, i. m. *a lock of wool, the nap of cloth.*
s, ōris. m. *a flower* or *bloſſom.*
us, i. m. *a hearth, a houſe, a fire.*
dus, ĕris. n. *a league, covenant,* or *treaty.*
num, i. n. *hay, a cock of hay.*
nus, ŏris. n. *intereſt of money, uſury.*
um, i. n. *the leaf of a tree* or *book.*
s, is. m. *a leather purſe, a pair of bellows.*
, tis. m. *a fountain* or *ſpring.*

Digitized by Google Forceps,

Forceps, ĭpis. f.	*a pair of tongs, tweezers,* or *pincers.*
Forfex, ĭcis. f.	*a pair of shears* or *scissars.*
Fŏris, is. f.	*a door.* (pl. fores *more used*).
Fŏri, orum. m.	*the decks* or *hatches of a ship, scaffolds, galleries.*
Forma, æ. f.	*a form* or *shape, beauty.*
Formīca, æ. f.	*an ant* or *pismire.*
Formīdo, ĭnis. f.	*fear, dread.*
Fornax, ācis. f.	*a furnace.*
Fornix, ĭcis. m.	*an arch* or *vault.*
Fors, tis. f.	*luck, chance, hazard.*
Fŏrum, i. n.	*a market-place, a place for courts.*
Fŏvea, æ. f.	*a pitfall in the ground for catching wild beasts, a den, a cave.*
Frænum, Frenum, i.n.pl.*i.v.a.*	*a bridle* or *bit.*
Frāgum, i. n.	*a strawberry.*
Frămea, æ. f.	*a short spear, a hunter's staff.*
Frāter, tris. m.	*a brother.*
Fraus, dis. f.	*deceit, a fault, damage.*
Fraxĭnus, i. f.	*an ash-tree.*
Frĕtum, i. n.	*a narrow sea, a strait.*
Frīgus, ŏris. n.	*cold, cold weather, cool shade.*
Frit. n. ind.	*the little grain at the top of corn.*
Frĭtillus, i. m.	*a dice-box to throw the dice out of.*
Frons, dis. f.	*the leaf of a tree, a green bough.*
Frons, tis. f.	*the forehead, the front, the van.*
Fruſtum. i. n.	*a bit,* or *broken piece.*
Frŭtex, ĭcis. m.	*a shrub.*
(† Frux), gen. Frūgis, i, em, e. f.	*any kind of fruit, corn, grain.*
Fūcus, i. m.	*a drone-bee, paint, disguise.*
Fūlīgo, ĭnis. f.	*soot.*
Fullo, ōnis. m.	*a fuller of cloth.*
Fūmus, i. m.	*smoke.*
Funda, æ. f.	*a sling, a net, a budget.*
Fundus, i. m.	*a field, a farm, a foundation.*
Fungus, i. m.	*a mushroom, a sponge.*
Fūnis, is m.	*a rope, cable,* or *cord.*

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Fūnus, ĕris. n. *a funeral, death.*
Fur, ūris. m. *a thief, a slave, a varlet.*
Furca, æ. f. *a fork, a gallows.*
Furfur, ŭris. n. *bran.*
Furnus i. m. *an oven, a furnace.*
Fuscĭna, æ. f. *an eel-spear, a trident.*
Fustis, is. m. *a club, staff* or *cudgel.*
Fūsus, i. m. *a spindle.*

G

Gălea, æ. f. *an helmet* or *head-piece.*
Gallus, i. m. *a cock.*
* Gangræna, æ. f. *a gangrene,* or *eating ulcer.*
* Gaza, æ. f. *treasure, wealth.*
Gĕlu, n. *frost, ice.*
Gĕmma, æ. f. *a young bud, a precious stone.*
Gĕna, æ. f. *the cheek.*
Gĕnista, æ. f. *broom.*
Gens, tis. f. *a nation, family,* or *tribe.*
Genu, n. *the knee.*
* Geogrăphus, i. m. *a geographer.*
* Geōmetra, * Geōmetres, æ. m. *a geometrician.*
* Georgĭca, orum. n. *books of husbandry.*
Germen, ĭnis. n. *a sprig* or *sprout.*
Gerræ, arum. f. *hurdles, gabions, toys,* or *trifles.*
Gibbus, i. m. *a bunch* or *hump on the back.*
* Gĭgas, antis. m. *a giant,* or *person of huge stature.*
Gingĭva, æ. f. *the gum wherein the teeth are set.*
Git, n. ind. *a kind of cockle, a small seed, git.*
Glăcies, ēi. f. *ice.*
Glădius, i. m. *a sword.*
Glans, dis. f. *an acorn, a chesnut.*
Glārea, æ. f. *gravel, coarse sand.*
Glēba, æ. f. *a clod* or *lump of earth.*
Glis, ĭris. m. *a dormouse,* or *field-mouse that sleeps all winter.*

Glŏbus,

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*Glŏbus, i. m.	a bowl, a globe, a troop or knot of men.
Glŏmus, ĕris. n. / Glŏmus, i. m.	a clue of yarn or thread.
Glōria, æ. f.	glory, boasting.
* Glossa, æ. f.	a tongue, a sense or gloss.
Glūten, ĭnis. n.	glue. paste, solder.
* Gnōmon, ōnis. m.	the tooth that shews a horse's age. the cock of a dial.
Gossȳpion, i. n.	a cotton-tree, cotton.
* Grābātus i. m.	a couch, a resting-bed.
Grăcŭlus, i. m.	the bird called a jack-daw or jay.
Græcia, æ. f.	the country of Greece.
Grāmen, ĭnis. n.	grass, any herb.
* Grammătĭca, æ, f.	grammar.
Grando, ĭnis. f.	hail.
Grānum, i. n.	a grain of any corn, a kernel.
* Grăphium, i. n.	an iron pen for writing on wax, a pencil.
Grĕmium, i. n.	a lap, the bosom.
Grex, ĕgis. m.	a flock or herd.
Grossus, i. m. v. f.	a green or unripe fig.
Grūmus, i. m.	an hillock of earth, a tump, a clot.
Grus, uis. f. v. m.	the bird called a crane.
Gryps, ȳphis. m.	a gryffon, or monster with eagle's wings and a lion's body.
Gŭla, æ. f.	the gullet-pipe, the palate.
Gummi, n. ind.	gum that droppeth from trees.
Gurges, ĭtis. m.	a whirlpool, gulf, or eddy.
Gutta, æ. f.	a drop of any liquid, a spot or speck.
Guttur, ŭris. n.	the throat.
* Gymnăsium, i. n.	a school, a place of exercise.
* Gypsum, i. n.	parget or plaister.
Gȳrus, i. m.	a circuit, a circle or ringlet.

H

Hăbēna, æ, f.	the reins of a bridle, a strap of leather.

Digitized by Google

Hædus,

Hædus, i. m. *a kid.*

Hæres, ēdis. } c. *an heir* or *heiress.*
Hēres, ēdis. }

Hālec. ēcis. n. } *a herring, any small fish, a pickle.*
Hālex, ēcis. f. }

† Hallux, ūcis. m. *the great toe.*

* Hālo, ōnis. f. *a circle about the sun* or *moon.*

Hāmus, i m. *a fish-hook, a clasp like S.*

Hăra, æ. f. *a swine-house* or *hog-sty.*

Hăriŏlus, i. m. *a diviner, a soothsayer.*

Harmŏnia, æ. f. *concord, melody, harmony.*

Harpăgo, ōnis m. *a grappling-hook, a drag.*

* Harpȳiæ, arum. f. *harpeys* or *ravenous birds.*

Hărūga, æ, f. *a sacrifice.*

Hasta, æ f. *a spear, lance,* or *pike.*

* Hepdŏmas, ădis. f. *the number seven, a week.*

Hēdĕra, æ. f. *ivy.*

Hĕlix, ĭcis. f. *a sort of creeping ivy, a spiral line.*

Helléborum, i. n. { *the herb hellebore, good for purging, the brain.*

Helluo, & Hēluo, ōnis. m. } *a glutton, a spendthrift.*

Hēpar, ătis. n. *the liver.*

Herba, æ. f. *an herb.*

Herma, æ. m. *a statue of Mercury.*

Hernia, æ. f. *the disease called a rupture.*

Hēros, ois. m. *an hero,* or *person of high renown.*

Hĕrus, i. m. *the master of a family.*

* Hesperus, i. m. *the evening-star, the evening.*

Hiems, ĕmis. f. *winter.*

Hilum, i. n. *the black of a bean, nothing.*

Hinnus, i. m. *a mule, a nag.*

Hircus, i. m. *a buck-goat.*

Hĭrūdo, ĭnis. f. *a horse-leech.*

Hĭrundo, ĭnis. f. *a swallow.*

* Histŏria, æ. f. *history.*

Histrio, ōnis. m. *a stage-player.*

‖ * Hŏlŏcaustum, i. n. *a whole burnt-offering.*

Hŏmo, ĭnis. m. *a man* or *woman.*

Digitized by Google

Hŏnor, & Hŏnos, ōris. m. } *honour, gracefulness, a post or office.*
Hōra, æ. f *an hour, a space of time, a season.*
Hordeum, i. n. *barley.*
* Hŏrizon, ontis. m. *the horizon, or circle where the earth and sky seem to meet.*
Horreum, i. n. *a barn, a storehouse.*
Hortus, i. m. *a garden or orchard.*
Hospes, ĭtis. m. *an host or guest.*
Hostia, æ. f. *a victim, a sacrifice.*
Hostis, is. c. *an enemy.*
Hŭmĕrus, i. m. *the shoulder of man or beast.*
Hŭmus, i. f. *the ground, the earth.*
* Hyădes, um. f. *the seven stars.*
Hydra, æ. f. *a water-serpent.*
Hydria, æ. f. *a water-bucket.*
Hȳmen, ĕnis m. *the god of marriage.*
* Hymnus, i. m *a hymn or song.*
* Hypocaustum, i. n. *a stove, stew, or hot-house.*

I

Jānua, æ. f. *a gate.*
* ĭdea, æ. f. *an idea or imagination.*
* ĭdiōma, ătis. n. *a propriety in speech, an idiom.*
* ĭdōlum, i. n. *an idol.*
Jĕcur, ŏris. n. *the liver.*
Ignis, is. m. *fire.*
Īlex, ĭcis. f. *the holm-tree, the scarlet-oak.*
Īlia, ium. n. *the flank, the small guts.*
ĭmāgo, ĭnis. f. *an image or picture, a vision.*
Imber, bris. m. *a shower of rain.*
Index, ĭcis. m. *a discoverer, an informer, an index.*
Indūciæ, arum. f. *a truce or cessation of arms.*
Infŭla, æ. f. *a turban or mitre.*
Ingŭen, ĭnis. n. *the groin, or lower part of the belly.*
Instar. n. ind. *bulk, form, likeness.*
Insŭla, æ. f. *an island or isle.*
Interpres, ĕtis. c. *a mediator, an interpreter.*

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Jŏcus,

Jŏcus, i. m. *a jest* or *joke.*
Īra, æ f. *anger, wrath, rage.*
* Īris, ĭdis. f. *the rainbow.*
* Isthmus, i. m. *a small neck of land.*
Iter, ĭtĭnĕris. n. *a way, journey* or *march.*
Jŭba, æ. f. *the mane of a horse* or *other beast.*
Jŭbar, ăris. n. *the sun's beam, the morning-star.*
Jŭgŭlum, i. n. *the throat.*
Jŭgum, i. n. *a yoke, the top* or *ridge of a hill.*
Juncus, i. m. *a bulrush.*
Jūnĭpĕrus, i. f. *the juniper-tree.*
Jus, ūris. n. *reason, right, law.*
Jus, ūris. n. *broth, pottage, gruel.*

L

Lăbium, & Labrum, i. n. *the lip.*
Lăbor, & Lăbos, ōris. m. *labour, hardship, distress.*
Lăbyrinthus, i. m. *a labyrinth* or *maze.*
Lac, ctis. n. *milk.*
Lăcerna, æ f. *a riding coat* or *cloak.*
Lăcertus, i. m. *the arm; also a lizard.*
Lachănum, i. n. *pot-herbs of any kind.*
Lachrȳma, æ. f. *a tear.*
Lăcīnia, æ f. *the hem* or *fringe of a garment.*
Lactūca, æ. f. *the herb lettuce.*
Lăcus, us. m. *a lake* or *standing pool.*
* Lăgēna, æ. f. *a flagon, a stone-bottle.*
Lāma, æ, f. *a dirty puddle, a ditch.*
Lāmentum, i. n. *a lamentation.*
Lămia, æ. f. *a hag, a witch* or *sorceress.*
Lāmĭna, æ. f. *a plate of metal, a sword-blade.*
* Lampas, ădis. f. *a lamp, a torch.*
Lāna, æ f. *wool.*
Lancea, æ f. *a lance, spear,* or *javeline.*
Lănista, æ. f. *a fencing-master.*
Lănius, i. m. *a butcher.*

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Lanx,

Lanx, cis. f. — *a broad plate or charger, the scale of a balance.*
Lăpis, ĭdis. m. — *a stone.*
Lăqueus, i. m. — *a noose, a trap, a halter.*
Lar, lăris. m. — *a household-god, a house.*
Lardum, i. n. — *bacon, lard.*
Lărix, ĭcis. f. *v.* m. — *the larch-tree.*
Larva, æ. f. — *a vizard or mask, a hobgoblin.*
* Lărynx, ŭgis. f. — *the throat, the top of the wind-pipe.*
Lăsănum, i. n. — *a chamber-pot.*
Lăter, ĕris. m. — *a brick, a tile.*
Lăterna, æ. f. — *a lantern.*
Lătex, ĭcis. m. — *water, wine, any liquor.*
Lătium, i n. — *a country in Italy, where Rome stood.*
* Latria, æ. f. — *honour, service, worship.*
Lătro, ōnis. m. — *a hired soldier, a robber.*
Lătus, ĕris. n. — *the side.*
Laurus, i. f. — *the laurel or bay-tree.*
Laus, dis. f. — *praise, renown.*
* Lĕbes, ētis. m. — *a caldron or kettle.*
Lectus, i. m. — *a bed or couch.*
Lĕgūmen, ĭnis. n. — *all manner of pulse, as pease, beans, &c.*
* Lembus, i. m. — *a bark, a fisher-boat.*
Lĕmŭres, um. m. — *ghosts, hobgoblins.*
Lēno, ōnis. m. — *a pimp or pander.*
Lens, dis. f. — *a nit of the head.*
Lens, tis. f. — *a kind of pulse called lentiles.*
Leo, ōnis. m. — *a lion.*
Lĕpor, & Lĕpos, ōris, m. — *mirth, wit, a good grace.*
Lĕpra, æ. f. — *the leprosy.*
Lĕpus, ŏris. m. — *an hare.*
* Lēthargus, i. m. — *the sleepy disease, a lethargy.*
Lēthum, & Lētum, i. n. — *death.*
Lēvir, ĭri. m. — *a brother-in-law.*
Lex, ēgis. f. — *a law, a term or condition.*

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* Lexĭcon, i. n.	*a dictionary* or *word-book.*
Lĭber, bri. m.	*the inner bark of a tree, a book.*
Libra, æ. f.	*a pound of any thing, a pair of scales.*
Līcium, i. n.	*the woof of a web, thread* or *yarn.*
Lictor, ōris. m.	*a serjeant, a beadle* or *mace.*
Lien, ēnis. m.	*the milt, the spleen.*
Lignum, i. n.	*wood, a log of timber.*
Lĭgo, ōnis. m.	*a spade, shovel,* or *mattock.*
Lĭgustrum, i. n.	*privet.*
Līlium, i. n.	*a lily.*
Līma, æ. f.	*a file.*
Līmax, ācis. f. v. m.	*a snail.*
Limbus, i. m.	*the welt of a garment, a selvedge.*
Līmen, ĭnis. n.	*a door-threshold, a goal.*
Limes, ĭtis. m.	*a bound* or *limit, a land-mark, a path.*
Līmus, i. m.	*mud, slime, clay.*
Līnea, æ. f.	*a line.*
Lingua, æ. f.	*the tongue, a language.*
Linter, tris. m. v. f.	*a boat* or *wherry.*
Līnum, i. n.	*flax, linen.*
Līra, æ. f.	*a furrow,* or *ridge of land.*
Lis, ĭtis. f.	*strife, a process at law.*
Lītĕra, æ. f.	*a letter, as a, b, c.* pl. *an epistle, learning.*
Lĭtus, & Lĭttus, ŏris. n.	*the shore,* or *sea-side.*
Lĭtuus, i. m.	*an augur's staff, a crooked trumpet,* or *clarion.*
Lix, īcis. f.	*water, liquor, lee.*
Lŏcus, i. m. pl. ci. m. & ca. n.	*place* or *time, a family.*
Lŏcusta, æ. f.	*a locust.*
* Lŏgĭca, æ. / * l ŏgĭce, es. f.	*logic, the art of reasoning.*
Lŏlium, i n.	*a weed in corn called darnel.*
Lōrum, i. n.	*a thong of leather.*

* Lōtos,

Digitized by Google

* Lōtos, & Lōtus, i. f. *v.* m.	*the lot-tree.*
* Lŭcerna, æ. f.	*a candle* or *light.*
Lucrum, i. n.	*gain.*
Lūcus, i. m.	*a grove.*
Lues, is. f.	*peſtilence, blaſting.*
Lumbus, i. m.	*the loin.*
Lūna, æ. f.	*the moon.*
Lŭpus, i. m.	*a wolf, a ſnaffle-bit.*
Lurco, ōnis. m.	*a glutton.*
Luſcĭnia, æ. f.	*a nightingale.*
Luſtrum, i. n.	*a ſurvey made every four years, a den of wild beaſts.*
Lūteum, i. n.	*the yolk of an egg.*
Lūtum, i. n.	*clay, mud.*
Lux, ūcis. f.	*light.*
* Lychnus, i. m.	*a lamp.*
Lympha, æ. f.	*water.*
Lynx, ncis. f. *v.* m.	*a ſpotted beaſt of quick ſight, called an ounce* or *lynx.*
Lўra, æ. f.	*a harp* or *lyre.*

M

Măcellum, i. n.	*a market for fleſh, fiſh,* or *other victuals.*
Măcĕria æ. / Măcĕries, ei. f.	*any wall incloſing grounds.*
Măchīna, æ. f.	*an engine* or *machine, a device.*
Măcŭla, æ. f.	*a ſpot* or *ſtain, a ſlur.*
Măgiſter, tri. m.	*a maſter.*
Magnes, ētis. m.	*a loadſtone.*
Māgus, i. m.	*a magician, a diviner.*
Māla, æ f.	*the ball of the cheek.*
* Mălăcia, æ. f.	*a calm at ſea, ſtillneſs.*
Malleus, i. m.	*a mallet* or *hammer.*
Malva, æ. f.	*the herb mallows.*
Mālus, i. f.	*an apple-tree.*
Mamma, æ. f.	*a breaſt* or *pap.*

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āne, n. ind.	*the morning.*
ānes, ium. m.	*the souls of the dead,*
ango, ōnis. m.	*a slave-merchant, a broker.*
annus, i. m.	*a nag,* or *little horse.*
antĭca, æ. f.	*a wallet* or *portmanteau.*
ănus, us. f.	*the hand, a body of men.*
appa, æ. f.	*a table-napkin.*
ăre, is. n.	*the sea.*
Margărĭta, æ. f.	*a pearl* or *jewel.*
argo, ĭnis. m. *v* f.	*a brim* or *brink, the margin.*
armor, ŏris. n.	*marble.*
arra, æ. f.	*a mattock* or *hoe.*
ars, tis. m.	*the god of war, war.*
arsūpium, i. n.	*a purse* or *pouch.*
Martyr, ȳris. c.	*a witness, a martyr.*
as, măris. m.	*the male of any creature.*
assa, æ. f.	*a lump of dough* or *paste.*
ităra, æ. f.	*a Gallic javeline,* or *spear.*
Māter, tris. f.	*a mother.*
ĭtĕria, æ. } f.	*matter* or *stuff, timber.*
tĕries, ei. }	
ta, æ. f.	*a matt* or *mattress.*
ŭla, æ. f.	*a chamber-pot.*
ūta, æ. f.	*the goddess of the morning.*
za, æ. f.	*hasty-pudding, flummery.*
ulla, æ. f.	*marrow.*
, mellis. n.	*honey.*
ēlo, ōnis. m.	*a melon.*
ĕlos. pl. Mĕle. } ind. }	*melody, a song* or *tune.*
brum, i. n.	*a member, a limb.*
la, æ. f. & } um, i. n. }	*a blemish* or *fault.*
īcus, i. m.	*a beggar.*
, tis. f.	*the mind, the judgement.*
ı, æ. f.	*a table.*
s, is m.	*a month.*
m, i. n.	*the chin.*
, æ. f.	*ordure, dung.*

Merga,

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Merga, æ. f. *a pitchfork*
Merx, rcis. f. *merchant-goods*
Mēta. æ. f. *a goal, or turning pillar in races.*
Metallum, i. n. *metal, a mine.*
Mētus, us. m. *fear.*
Mīca, æ. f. *a crumb or broken bit.*
Mīles, ītis c. *a soldier.*
Mīlium, i. n. *millet seed.*
Milvus, & Milvius, i m } *a kite or glead.*
* Mīmus, i. m. *a mimic, a buffoon.*
Mĭnæ, arum. f. *threats.*
Mĭnerva, æ. f. *the goddess of wisdom, nature.*
Ministĕr, tri. m. *a servant.*
Mĭnium, i. n. *red lead, vermilion.*
Mirmillo, ōnis, m. *a fencer, a sword-player.*
Mitra, æ. f. *a bonnet, mitre, or turbant.*
Mōdius, i. m. *a bushel.*
Mōdus, i. m. *a measure, a manner.*
* Mœchus, i. m. *an adulterer, a debauchee.*
Mœnia, ium. n. *the walls of a town, a city.*
Mŏla, æ. f. *a mill or millstone, meal.*
Mōles, is. f. *a mass or pile, a difficult matter.*
* Mŏnas, ădis. f. *the number one, an unit.*
Mŏnēta; æ f. *money, coin.*
Mŏnīle, is. n. *a necklace or collar.*
* Mŏnŏcĕros, ōtis. m. *an unicorn.*
* Mŏnŏpōlium, i. n. *an ingrossing the whole sale, a monopoly.*
Mons, tis. m. *a mountain.*
Monstrum, i. n. *a prodigy, a monster.*
Mŏra, æ. f. *a delay, a pause or stop.*
Morbus, i. m. *a disease.*
Mors, tis. f. *death.*
Mortārium, i. n. *a mortar for braying things in.*
Mōrus, i. f. *a mulberry-tree, a blackberry-bramble.*
Mos, ōris, m. *a manner or fashion.*
Mucro, ōnis. m. *the point of a weapon, a sword.*

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Mūcus,

Mūcus, & Muccus, i. m.	*snot, the filth of the nose.*
Mūgil, & Mūgilis, is. m.	*a mullet-fish.*
Mulcta, & Multa, æ. f.	*a fine* or *mulct.*
Mŭlier. ĕris. f.	*a woman.*
Mūlus, i. m.	*a mule.*
Mundus, i. m.	*the world, the universe.*
Mūnus, ĕris. n.	*a gift, an office, a show.*
Mūrex, ĭcis. m.	*a shell-fish of the liquor whereof purple colour was made, purple*
Murmur ŭris. n.	*a buzz, a muttering.*
Mūrus, i. m.	*a wall.*
Mus, ūris. m.	*a mouse.*
* Mūsa, æ. f.	*a muse, a song* or *poem.*
Muſca, æ. f.	*a fly.*
Muſcus, i. m.	*moss growing on trees* or *walls.*
Myrīca, æ. f.	*a low shrub called a tamariſk.*
Myrrha, æ. f.	*myrrh.*
Myrtus, i. f.	*a myrtle tree.*
* Myſtes, & Myſta, æ. m.	*a priest skilled in religious myſteries.*

N

Nævus, i. m.	*a mole,* or *mark on the body.*
* Nānus, i. m.	*a dwarf.*
Nāpus, i. m.	*a turnip.*
Nāris, is. f.	*the noſtril.*
Naſſa, æ. f.	*a wicel-net of twigs for catching fish.*
Nāſus, i. m. & Nāſum, i. n.	*the nose.*
Nātes, is. f.	*a butteck, the haunch.*
Nauci, gen. n.	*an olive kernel, a nut-ſhell.*
Nāvis, is. f.	*a ſhip.*
Nauſea, æ. f.	*a qualm,* or *ſea ſickneſs.*
Nĕbŭla, æ. f.	*a miſt* or *fog, a cloud.*
Nĕbŭlo, ōnis. m.	*an idle ſcoundrel, a bully.*

* Nectar,

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Nectar, ăris. n. *the drink of the gods, nectar.*
nemus, ŏris. n. *a wood* or *grove.*
nenia, & næ. f. *a funeral* or *mournful song.*
nepos, ōtis. m. *a grandson, a spendthrift.*
nervus, i. m. *a nerve* or *sinew, a bow-string.*
nex, ĕcis. f. *death, destruction.*
nicōtiāna, æ. f. *tobacco.*
nidor, ōris. m. *savour, scent,* or *smell.*
nidus, i. m. *a nest.*
nimbus, i. m. *a storm, a cloud.*
Nitrum, i. n. *nitre* or *saltpetre.*
nōdus, i m. *a knot.*
norma, æ. f. *a square* or *rule.*
Nothus, i. m. *a bastard.*
Notus, i. m. *the south-wind.*
Noverca, æ. f. *a step-mother.*
nox, ctis. f. *night.*
nugæ, arum. f. *silly funeral verses, trifles.*
numĕrus, i. m. *number.*
nummus, i. m. *a coin, a piece of money.*
nurus, us. f. *a daughter-in-law, a young lady.*
nux, ŭcis. f. *a nut.*
Nympha, æ. f. *a nymph* or *rural goddess.*

O.

obĕlus, i. m. *a spit* or *dagger.*
obŏlus, i. m. *an Athenian coin, value five farthings.*
oceănus, i. m. *the god of the sea, the ocean.*
Ocrea, æ. f. *a boot.*
oculus, i. m. *the eye.*
ode, es. & oda, æ. f. *an ode, a song* or *hymn.*
Offa, æ. f. *a bit* or *morsel.*
olea, æ. f. *an olive-tree, an olive.*
Olla, æ. f. *a pot.*
olor, ōris. m. *a swan.*

Digitized by Google olus,

ŏlus, ĕris. n. *garden* or *pot herbs.*
ŏmāsum, i. n. *the paunch, a fat tripe.*
ōmen, ĭnis. n. *a presage* or *omen.*
ŏnus, ĕris. n. *a burden* or *load.*
Oppĭdum, i. n. *a town.*
*Opsōnium, & Obsōnium, i. n. *fish,* or *other victuals eaten with bread.*
ŏpus, ĕris. n. *a work.*
ōra, æ. f. *a border, a coast* or *climate.*
Orbis, is. m. *a circle* or *globe, the world.*
Orcus, i. m. *the god Pluto, the place of the dead.*
Ordo, ĭnis. m. *order* or *rank, a law.*
*Orgănum, i. n. *any instrument* or *organ.*
Ornus, i. f. *a wild ash.*
Os, ōris. n. *the mouth, the face.*
Os, ossis. n. *a bone.*
Ostium, i. n. *a door, the mouth of a river.*
Ostrea, æ. f. & Ostreum, i. n. *an oister.*
* Ostrum, i. n. *a fish of the liquor whereof a scarlet* or *purple colour was made, purple.*
ōtium, i, n. *leisure, quiet, ease.*
ŏvis, is. f. *a sheep.*
ōvum, i. n. *an egg.*

P

Păbŭlum, i. n. *fodder* or *forage.*
* Pæan, ānis. m. *a song of praise* or *triumph.*
* Pædăgōgus, i. m. *a child's governor, a tutor.*
Pædor, ōris. m. *slovenliness, filth for want of dressing.*
Pænŭla, & Pēnŭla, æ. f. *a thick riding-coat.*
* Pāgus, i. m. *a village, a canton* or *district.*
Pāla, æ f. *a shovel* or *spade.*
* Pāleſtra, æ. f. *a wrestling* or *fencing school.*
Pălātium, i. n. *a palace.*

Pălātium,

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Pălātum, i. n.	*the palate*, or *roof of the mouth.*
Pălea, æ. f.	*chaff* or *straw, the gills of a cock.*
* Pălimsĕston, i. n.	*a slate-book, parchment.*
Palla, æ. f.	*a large gown*, or *upper robe.*
Pallium, i. n.	*a cloak.*
Palma, æ. f.	*the palm of the hand, a palm-tree, a sign of victory.*
Palpebra, æ. f.	*the eye-lid.*
† Pălūda, orum. n.	*military standards.*
Pălumbes, is. m. *v.* f.	*a ring-dove, a wood-pigeon.*
Pălus ūdis. f.	*a fen* or *marsh, a pool.*
Pălus, i. m.	*a peg* or *pin, a post* or *stake.*
Pampĭnus, i. m.	*the leaf* or *shoot of a vine.*
Pānis, is. m.	*bread.*
Pannus, i. m.	*cloth* or *cloathing, a clout* or *rag.*
Păpāver, ĕris. n.	*poppy.*
Păpĭlio, ōnis. m.	*a butterfly*; also *a tent.*
Păpŭla, æ. f.	*a pimple* or *little bile.*
* Păpȳrus, i. f.	*paper*, or *the shrub of which it is made.*
* Părăbŏla, æ. f.	*a comparison, a parable.*
* Părădīsus, i. m.	*paradise, a garden of pleasure.*
* Părăsītus, i. m.	*a flatterer, a smell-feast*, or *parasite.*
Pāries, ĕtis. m.	*the wall of a house.*
Parma, æ. f.	*a round buckler.*
Pars, tis. f.	*a part* or *share, a party.*
Passer, ĕris. m.	*a sparrow.*
* Pāter, tris. m.	*a father* or *sire.*
Pătĕra, æ. f.	*a goblet* or *bowl.*
* Pătīna, æ. f.	*a pot* or *pan to boil meat in.*
Pāvo, ōnis. m.	*a peacock.*
Pausa, æ. f.	*a stop* or *pause.*
Pax, ācis. f.	*peace, leave* or *permission.*
Pectus, ŏris. n.	*the breast.*
† Pĕcu, n.	*cattle, a flock of sheep.*
* Pĕlăgus, i. n.	*the sea.*
* Pellis, is. f.	*a skin* or *hide.*
* Pelta, æ. f.	*a target in form of a half moon.*

Digitized by Google

* Pelvis, is. f.	*a bason.*
Penna, æ. f.	*a feather* or *quill, a wing.*
Pĕnūria, æ. f.	*want, scarcity.*
Pĕnus, i. & us. f. v. m. & ŏris n.	*an inner room, a pantry, victuals* or *provisions.*
* Peplus, i. m. & um. i. n.	*a robe worn by goddesses.*
* Pēra, æ. f.	*a bag* or *scrip.*
* Perca, æ. f.	*a fish called a perch.*
* Perdix, ĭcis. f. v. m.	*a partridge.*
* Pĕrĭscelis, ĭdis. f.	*a garter, a sort of breeches.*
* Perna, æ. f.	*a gammon* or *pestle of bacon.*
Pēro, ōnis. m.	*a high sort of shoe worn by country-people.*
Persōna, æ. f.	*a person, a mask, an actor.*
Pertĭca, æ. f.	*a measuring-staff, a pole* or *perch.*
Pes, ĕdis. m.	*a foot;* also *a louse.*
Pessŭlus, i. m.	*a bar* or *bolt.*
Pestis, is f.	*a plague* or *infection.*
* Pĕtăso, ōnis. m.	*a leg of pork dried.*
* Pĕtăsus, i. m.	*a broad-brimmed hat.*
* Petra, æ. f.	*a rock.*
* Phălanx, ngis. f.	*a regiment, a squadron.*
* Phălĕræ, arum. f.	*trappings* or *harness for horses.*
* Phăretra, æ. f.	*a quiver of arrows.*
* Pharmăcum, i. n.	*a drug* or *medicine.*
* Phăsēlus, i. m. v. f.	*a yacht, a galley.*
* Phiăla, æ. f.	*a cup* or *vial.*
* Philtra, orum. n.	*love-charms, love-potions.*
* Phōca, æ. f.	*a sea calf.*
* Phœbus, i. m.	*the sun.*
* Phўsis, eos. f.	*nature.*
Pīca, æ f.	*a magpy.*
Pīcus, i. m.	*a woodpecker.*
Pignus. ŏris. n.	*a pawn* or *pledge.*
Pīla, æ. f.	*a ball* or *tennis.*
Pīla, æ. f.	*a square pillar* or *pile.*
Pīleus, i. m. & Pīleum, i n.	*a hat, cap,* or *bonnet.*

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Pīlum, i. n. *a javelin* or *dart.*
Pĭlus, i. m. *a hair.*
Pincerna, æ. m. *a butler, a cup-bearer.*
* Pinna, æ. f. *a fin, a wing* or *pinion, a pinnacle.*
Pīnus, i. f. *a pine-tree, a ſhip.*
Pĭper, ĕris. n. *pepper.*
Pīrāta, æ. m. *a ſea-robber, a pirate.*
Pĭrus, i. f. *a pear-tree.*
Piſcis, is. m. *a fiſh.*
Pĭſum, i. n. *peaſe, a pea.*
Pĭtuīta, æ. f. *phlegm* or *rheum.*
Pix, ĭcis. f. *pitch.*
Plăcenta, æ. f. *a cake.*
Plăga, æ. f. *a climate, a net, a curtain.*
* Plāga, æ. f. *a wound, the mark of a blow.*
Plăgium, i. n. *manſtealing,* or *ſtealing of ſlaves.*
Planta, æ. f. { *a plant, a graff, the ſole of the foot.*
* Plătănus, i. f. *a plane-tree.*
* Plătea, æ. f. *a broad ſtreet, a court-yard.*
Plauſtrum, Ploſtrum, } i. n. *a cart* or *waggon.*
Plebs, ēbis. f. *the common people, the mob.*
Pleiădes, um. f. *the ſeven ſtars.*
Plinthus, i. m. *the baſe,* or *ſquare foot of a pillar.*
Plūma, æ. f. *a downy feather.*
Plumbum, i. n. *lead.*
Plŭteus, i. m. *a preſs for books, a bedſtead.*
* Pŏdagra, æ. f. *the gout in the feet.*
* Pœna, æ. f. *puniſhment, penalty, pain.*
* Poĕta, æ. m. *a poet.*
Pŏlenta, æ. f. *malt, dried flour* or *barley.*
Pollen, ĭnis. n. Pollis, ĭnis. m. } *fine flour.*
* Pŏlus, i. m. *the pole, heaven.*
* Pompa, æ. f. *pomp, ſhow, a proceſſion.*
Pōmum, i. n. *an apple, any tree-fruit.*
Pondus, ĕris. n. *weight.*
Pons, tis. m. *a bridge.*

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Pontus, i. m.	*the sea.*
Pŏpa, æ. m.	*a butcher-priest, who slew the sacrifice.*
Poples, ĭtis. m.	*the ham of the leg, the knee.*
Pōpŭlus, i. m.	*a poplar-tree.*
Pŏpŭlus, i. m.	*the people, a nation.*
Porcus, i. m.	*a hog, sow,* or *pig.*
Porrum, i. n.	*a scallion, a leek.*
Porta, æ. f.	*a gate, a narrow pass.*
* Pŏrus, i. m.	*a pore* or *small hole in the skin.*
Postis, is m.	*a door-post, a door.*
Præco, ōnis. m.	*a common crier, a preacher.*
Præda, æ. f.	*prey* or *booty.*
Prædium, i. n.	*a farm, an estate.*
Prælium. i. n.	*a battle.*
Præmium, i. n.	*a reward, a prize.*
Præs. dis. c.	*a surety, bail.*
Præstĭgiæ, ārum. f.	*juggling tricks, legerdemain.*
Prætor, ōris. m.	*a judge, a chief magistrate, a general.*
Prātum, i. n.	*a meadow.*
* Presbyter, ĕri. m.	*an elder.*
Pretium, i. n.	*a price.*
Prīvignus, i. m.	*a son-in-law, a stepson.*
* Prŏboscis, ĭdis. f.	*an elephant's trunk.*
Probrum, i. n.	*reproach, disgrace.*
Prŏcella, æ. f.	*a storm* or *tempest.*
Prŏcēres, um. m.	*the nobles* or *grandees.*
Prōdĭgium, i. n.	*a prodigy, a miracle.*
* Prŏlŏgus, i. m.	*a prologue* or *preamble.*
* Procœmium, i. n.	*a preface* or *proem.*
* Prŏphēta, * Prŏphētes, æ. m.	*a prophet.*
* Prōra, æ. f.	*the forecastle of a ship, the prow.*
* Prŏsōdia, æ. f.	*prosody,* or *the art of pronouncing truly.*
Pruīna, æ. f.	*hoar-frost.*
Prūna, æ. f.	*a burning* or *live coal.*
Prūnus, i. f.	*a plum-tree.*

* Psittăcus,

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* Psittăcus, i. m. *a parrot.*
* Ptisăna, æ. f. *barley sodden in water, ptisan.*
Pūbes, is. f. *the first hair on the chin, youth.*
Puer, ĕri. m. *a boy.*
Pugnus, i. m. *the fist.*
Pŭlex, ĭcis. m. *a flea.*
Pullus, i. m. *any young, as a foal, a chick, a sprout.*
Pulmo, ōnis. m. *the lungs.*
Pulpa, æ. f. *the pulp* or *juicy part of meat.*
Pulpĭtum, i. n. *a pulpit, desk,* or *scaffold.*
Puls, tis. f. *water-gruel, hasty-pudding, pap.*
Pulvīnar, āris. n. *a bolster, a pillow.*
Pulvis, ĕris. m. *v.* f. *dust*
Pūmex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *a pumice stone.*
Puppis, is. f. *the stern of a ship, the poop.*
Pūpus, i. m. *a babe, a puppet.*
Purpŭra, æ. f. *purple.*
Pus, ūris. n. *putrid matter.*
† Pūsus, i. m. *a child.*
Pŭteus, i. m. *a draw-well, a pit.*
* Pyra, æ. f. *a funeral pile, a bonfire.*
* Pyrămis, ĭdis. f. *a pyramid, a spire.*
* Pyrōpus, i. m. *a carbuncle, an opal.*
* Pyxis, ĭdis. f. *a box, a gallypot.*

Q

Quālus, i. m. *a twig-basket.*
Quercus, us. f. *the oak-tree.*
Quies, ētis. f. *rest, ease, quiet.*
Quisquĭliæ, arum. f. *sweepings, refuse.*

R

Răbies, ei. f. *madness, fury, rage.*
Răbŭla, æ. f. *a jangling fellow, a wrangler.*
Răcēmus, i. m. *a cluster of grapes* or *ivy-berries.*

Rădix

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Rădius, i. m. { *a ray of the ſun, a rod, a wheel-ſpoke.*
Rādix, īcis. f. *a root.*
Rāmex, ĭcis. m. *the diſeaſe called a rupture.*
Rāmus, i. m. *a bough* or *branch.*
Rāna, æ. f. *a frog, a toad.*
Rāpa, æ. f. & Rāpum, i. n. { *a rape* or *turnip.*
Răphănus, i m. *a radiſh.*
Raſtrum, i. n. pl. i. v. a. { *a rake* or *harrow.*
Rătis, is. f. *a float of timber, a raft, a ſhip.*
Rĕlĭgio, ōnis. f. *religion, a ſcruple, an oath.*
Rēmus, i. m. *an oar.*
Ren, ēnis. m. *the kidneys* or *reins.*
Res, ei. f. *a thing, a matter, an eſtate.*
Rēsīna, æ. f. *roſin.*
Reſtis, is. f. *a rope.*
Rēte, is. n. *a net.*
Rhamnus, i. m. *the white bramble, buckthorn.*
Rhēda, æ. f. *a chariot* or *coach.*
* Rhētor, ŏris. m. *a rhetoric-maſter* or *rhetorician.*
* Rheuma, ătis. n. *rheum.*
* Rhīna, æ. f. *a ſkate-fiſh.*
* Rhythmus, i. m. *rhyme* or *metre.*
Rīma, æ. f. *a cleft, a chink, a cranny.*
Rīpa, æ. f. *the bank of a river, the ſea-ſhore.*
Rītus, us. m. *a rite* or *ceremony, a cuſtom.*
Rīvus, i. m. *a brook* or *river.*
Rixa, æ. f. *a ſquabble* or *quarrel.*
Rōbur, ŏris. n. *oak, heart of oak, ſtrength.*
Rŏgus, i. m. { *a funeral pile, a great fire of wood.*
Ros, ōris. m. *dew.*
Rŏſa, æ. f. *a roſe.*
Roſtrum, i. n. *a bird's bill, a ſhip's beak.*
Rōta, æ. f. *a wheel.*
Rŭbus, i. m. v. f. *a bramble* or *blackberry-buſh.*
Rŭdis, is. f. *a rod* or *wand.*

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Rūdus, ĕris. n. *rubbish*
Rūga, æ f. *a plait, a wrinkle.*
Rūmen, ĭnis. n. & Rūma, æ. f. } *the cud, the dewlap, a dug* or *teat.*
Rūmor, ōris. m. *report* or *fame, a stream.*
Runcīna, æ. f. *a joiner's saw* or *plane.*
Rūpes, is. f. *a rock.*
Rus, ūris. n. *the country.*
Ruscus, i m. *butchers broom.*
Rūta, æ. f. *the herb rue.*

S

Sabbătum, i. n. *the sabbath.*
Săbŭlum, i. n. *small sand,* or *gravel.*
Săburra, æ. f. *ballast of a ship.*
Sacchărum, i. n. *sugar.*
Saccus, i. m. *a sack* or *bag.*
Săgīna, æ. f. *cramming* or *stuffing, fatness.*
Săgitta, æ. f. *an arrow.*
Săgum, i. n. *a soldier's cloak* or *cassock.*
Sal, ălis. m. v. n. *salt, wit* or *humour.*
Sălebra, æ. f. *a rugged way, any difficulty.*
Sălīva, æ. f. *spittle, slaver.*
Sălix, ĭcis. f. *a willow,* or *sallow.*
Salmo, ōnis m. *a salmon.*
* Sălum, i. n. *the sea.*
Sălus, ūtis. f. *health, safety, salutation.*
Sambūca, æ. f. *a dulcimer* or *sackbut.*
Sambūcus, i. f. *an alder-tree.*
Sandălium, i. n. *a sandal* or *slipper.*
Sanguis, ĭnis. m. *blood.*
Sănies, ei. f. *putrid blood.*
Sanna, æ. f. *a mocking by grimaces, a flout* or *scoff.*
Sāpo, ōnis. m. *soap.*
Sartāgo, ĭnis. f. *a frying-pan.*
Sătelles, ĭtis. m. *a lifeguard-man.*
Satrăpa, æ. m. *a lord, a viceroy.*

Satyra,

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Sătyra, & Sătira, æ. f. — *a satire*, or *lampooning poem.*
Sătyrus, i. m. — *a creature like a wild man, a satyr.*
Saxum, i. n. — *a great stone, a rock.*
Scāla, æ. f. — *a ladder* or *stair.*
Scamnum, i. n. — *a bench.*
Scăpha, æ. f. — *a skiff* or *boat.*
Scăpŭla, æ. f. — *the shoulder-blade.*
Scĕlus, ĕris. n. — *wickedness, mischief.*
Scēna, æ. f. — *a stage for plays, an arbour* or *shade.*
Sceptrum, i. n. — *a king's sceptre, a mace.*
Scēda, æ. f. — *a sheet* or *scroll, a note* or *bill.*
Schŏla, æ. f. — *a school* or *college.*
Scintilla, æ. f. — *a spark of fire.*
Scīpio, ōnis. m. — *a walking-staff, a crutch.*
Scirpus, & Sirpus, i. m. — *a rush* or *bulrush.*
Siūrus, i. m. — *a squirrel.*
Scobs, ŏbis. f. — *saw-dust, filings.*
† Scœnum, i. n. — *mire* or *dirt.*
Scōpæ, arum. f. — *a broom* or *besom.*
Scŏpŭlus, i. m. — *a rock.*
* Scŏpus, i. m. — *a mark to shoot at, an end* or *design.*
Scorpio, ōnis m. & Scorpius, i. m. — *a scorpion.*
Scortum, i n. — *a whore, a hide* or *skin.*
Scrīnium, i. n. — *a casket* or *coffer.*
Scrobs, ŏbis. m. v. f. — *a ditch.*
Scrūpus, i. m. — *a little sharp stone.*
Scrūta, ōrum. n. — *lumber, old cloaths.*
Scutra, æ. m. — *a buffoon* or *mimic.*
Scŭtica, æ. f. — *a whip, a switch.*
Scūtum, i. n. — *a shield, a buckler.*
Scyphus, i. m. — *a large cup* or *bowl.*
Sĕcāle, is. n. — *rye.*
Sēcŭlum, i. n. — *an age, a lifetime,* 100 *years.*
Sĕcūris, is. f. — *an ax* or *hatchet.*

Digitized by Google

* Sēdes,

* Sēdes, is. f.	*a seat, a settlement.*
Sēdītio, ōnis. f.	*mutiny, discord.*
Sēges, ētis. f.	*a corn-field, a crop.*
Sēmen, ĭnis. n.	*seed.*
Sēmĭta, æ. f.	*a foot-path, a way.*
Sentīna, æ. f.	*a sink* or *drain, a ship's pump.*
Sentis, is. m.	*a brier* or *bramble, a thorn.*
Sēpes, is. f.	*an hedge* or *fence.*
Sēra, æ. f.	*a lock* or *bolt.*
Sērĭcum, i. n.	*silk.*
Sermo, ōnis. m.	*a speech, discourse.*
Serra, æ. f.	*a saw.*
Sērum, i. n.	*whey, butter-milk.*
Servus, i. m.	*a man-servant, a slave.*
Sēta, æ. f.	*a bristle.*
Sēvum, & Sēbum, i. n.	*tallow, suet.*
Sexus, us. m.	*the male* or *female sex.*
Sībĭlus, i. m. & Sībĭlum, i. n.	*a hissing.*
Sĭbylla, æ. f.	*a prophetess, a sibyl.*
Sīca, æ. f.	*a dagger* or *poinard.*
Sīdus, ĕris. n.	*a star, a constellation.*
Signum, i. n.	*a sign* or *token, a seal, a flag* or *ensign.*
Sĭler, ĕris. n.	*a dwarf-sallow, an osier.*
Sĭlex, ĭcis. m. v. f.	*a flint-stone.*
Sĭlīgo, ĭnis. f.	*a kind of corn very like wheat.*
Sĭlĭqua, æ. f.	*an husk.*
Silva, æ. f.	*a wood.*
Sĭmĭla, æ. f.	*flour.*
Sĭnāpi. n. ind.	*mustard.*
* Sindon, ŏnis. f.	*fine linen.*
Singultus, us. m.	*a hickup* or *sob, a cluck.*
Sĭnus, us. m.	*the bosom* or *lap, a bay of the sea, a winding.*
Sĭpho, ōnis. m.	*a tube, a syringe.*
* Siren, ēnis f.	*a mermaid, music* or *melody.*
Sīrius, i. m.	*the dog-star.*

Digitized by Google

Sistrum, i. n. *a timbrel* or *kettle-drum.*
Sitis, is. f. *thirst.*
Soccus, i. m. *a light sort of shoe worn by comedians.*
Socer, ĕri. m. *a father-in-law.*
Sodālis, is. m. *a companion, a chrony* or *comrade.*
Sol, ōlis. m. *the sun.*
Solium, i. n. *a throne.*
Solum, i. n. *the ground, the sole of the foot.*
Somnus, i. m. *sleep.*
Sonus, i. m. *a sound.*
* Sophos, & Sophus, i. m. *a wise man.*
Sopor, ōris. m. *a deep sleep, a sleepy dose.*
Sordes, is. f. *nastiness, niggardliness.*
Sorex, ĭcis. m. *a rat, a field-mouse.*
Soror, ōris. f. *a sister.*
Sors, tis. f. *a lot, luck* or *chance, an oracle.*
Spado, ōnis. m. *an eunuch.*
Sparus, i. m. *a small dart;* also *a sea fish.*
Spatium, i. n. *space.*
Spelunca, æ. f. *a cave, a grot.*
Sphæra, æ. f. *a sphere* or *globe.*
Spica, æ. f. *an ear of corn.*
Spina, æ. f. *a thorn, the backbone.*
Spinther, ēris. n. *a buckle* or *clasp.*
Spira, æ. f. *a roundel* or *circle, a coil* or *wreath.*
* Splen, ēnis. m. *the milt* or *spleen.*
Spolium, i. n. *spoil* or *booty, a cast skin* or *slough.*
Spongia, æ. f. *a sponge.*
Sponte. abl. *of one's own accord.*
Sporta, æ. f. *a basket, a bird-cage.*
Spuma, æ. f. *foam* or *froth.*
Squama, æ. f. *the scale of a fish* or *other beast.*
Squilla, æ. f. *a sea onion* or *leek, a lobster, a prawn* or *shrimp.*

* Stadium,

Digitized by Google

* Stădium, i. n.	a furlong, a place for running races.
Stagnum, i. n.	a pool, standing water.
Stămen, ĭnis. n.	flax on the distaff, yarn on the loom, fibres of plants.
Stannum, i. n.	tin or pewter.
Stătēra, æ. f.	a statera or Roman balance.
Stella, æ. f.	a star.
* Stemma, ătis. n.	a stem or pedigree, lineage.
Stercus, ŏris. n.	dung.
* Stigma, ătis. n.	a mark or brand, infamy.
Stĭlus, & Stўlus, i. m.	a pen to write with on wax-tables, a stile.
Stĭmŭlus, i. m.	a spur.
Stīpes, ĭtis. m.	a stake.
Stips, ĭpis. f.	a small coin, alms, pay or wages.
Stĭpŭla, æ. f.	stubble, a pipe of straw.
Stĭria, æ. f.	a hanging drop or icicle, snot at the nose.
Stirps, is. m. v. f.	the stalk of a tree. f. issue, offspring.
Stīva, æ. f.	the plough tail or handle.
* Stŏla, æ. f.	a long robe, a matron's gown.
Stŏlo, ōnis. m.	a shoot or twig, an useless sucker, a blockhead.
* Stŏmăchus, i. m.	the stomach, passion, humour.
Străbo, ōnis. m.	one that is gogle-eyed.
* Strătāgēma, ătis. n.	a stratagem, policy in war.
Strēna, æ. f.	a new-year's gift.
Strūma, æ. f.	a wen or swelling on the neck.
Stūpa, æ. f.	tow, hards, or oakum.
Stuprum, i. n.	whoredom.
Sturnus, i. m.	a bird called a starling.
* Styx,ўgis. f.	a river or lake in hell, hell.
Sūber, ĕris. n.	the cork-tree, cork.
Sublĭca, æ. f.	a pile driven into the water or the ground for building.
Sūbūcŭla, æ. f.	a shirt or smock.
Sūbŭlo, ōnis. m.	a piper.

Digitized by Google

Sŭdes, is. f. *a stake, a barbed spear.*
Sulcus, i. m. *a furrow, a stream of light.*
Sulphur, ŭris. n. *brimstone, sulphur.*
Sūra, æ. f. *the calf of the leg, a boot, a buskin.*
Surcŭlus, i. m. *a graff* or *sprig.*
Sus, uis. c. *a boar, sow,* or *pig.*
Sŭsurrus, i. m. *a whisper, a hum* or *buzz.*
Syllăba, æ. f. *a syllable.*
* Symbŏla, æ. f. *a club* or *share of a reckoning.*
* Symbŏlum, i. n. *a sign* or *token.*
* Symphōnia, æ. f. *harmony, concert in music.*
* Sympŏsium, i. n. *a drinking together, a feast.*
* Sȳnăgōga, æ. f. *a congregation, a synagogue.*
* Syntaxis, eos. f. *construction, syntax.*
* Syrtis, is. f. *a quicksand.*
* Systēma, ătis. n. *a system,* or *body of a science.*

T

Tăberna, æ. f. *a shop, an inn* or *tavern.*
Tābes, is. f. *a consumption, an infection, poison.*
Tăbŭla, æ. f. *a board* or *plank, a map* or *picture.*
Tæda, *or* Tēda, æ. f. *a torch used at weddings, a wedding, a marriage-song.*
Tænia, æ. f. *a riband* or *fillet, a wreath.*
* Tālentum, i. n. *a talent,* or *sum of money.*
Talpa, æ. f. *v.* m. *a mole* or *moldwarp.*
Tālus, i. m. *the ancle, a cube* or *dye.*
* Tăpes, ētis. m. *tapestry.*
Tartărus, i. m. pl. a. n. *hell.*
* Taurus, i. m. *a bull.*
Taxus, i. f. *the yew-tree.*
Tēla, æ. f. *a web.*
Tellus, ūris. f. *the goddess of the earth, the earth.*
Tēlum, i. n. *a dart.*
Tēmētum, i. n. *strong wine.*
Tēmo, ōnis. m. *the pole* or *draught-tree of a coach.*
Templum, i. n. *a temple, a quarter of the heaven.*

Tempus,

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Tempus, ŏris. n. *time, the temple of the head.*
Tĕnebræ, arum. f. *darkneſs.*
Tĕrebra, æ. f. *a wimble* or *piercer.*
Tergum, i. n. *the back;* alſo *a hide, a target.*
Termes, ĭtis. m. *a bough* or *twig.*
Terminus, i. n. *a bound* or *limit, a term.*
Terra, æ. f. *the earth.*
Teſqua, orum. n. *rough places that lie untilled, wood-grounds.*
Teſſĕra, æ. f. *a dye* or *tally, a watchword, a ticket.*
Teſta, æ. f. *an earthen pot, a ſhell.*
Teſtis, is. c. *a witneſs.*
Thălămus, i. m. *a bride-chamber, marriage.*
Theatrum, i. n. *a theatre,* or *ſtage for plays.*
Thēca, æ. f. *a ſheath, a caſe.*
Thēma, ătis. n. *a theme, a ſubject.*
Theŏlŏgus, i. m. *a divine,* or *ſtudent in divinity.*
Thermæ, arum. f. *hot baths.*
Thēſaurus, i. m. *a treaſure.*
Thōrax, ācis. m. *the breaſt* or *breaſtplate.*
Thus, ūris. n. *frankincenſe.*
Thўmum, i. n. *the herb thyme.*
Thynnus, i. m. *a tunny fiſh.*
Thyrſus, i. m. *a ſpear wrapped about with ivy, uſed at the feaſts of Bacchus.*
Tiāra, æ. f. & Tiāras, æ. m. *a turban* or *mitre.*
Tibia, æ. f. *the ſhank* or *ſhin-bone, a flute* or *pipe.*
Tignus, i. m. & Tignum, i. n. *a rafter, a plank* or *joiſt.*
Tigris, ĭdis. & is. f. *a tiger.*
Tĭlia, æ. f. *a linden* or *lime tree.*
Tīnea, æ. f. *a moth in books* or *cloaths.*
Tīro, & Tўro, ōnis. m. *an apprentice, a novice.*
Tītio, ōnis. m. *a firebrand.*
Tītŭlus, i. m. *a title.*

Digitized by Google Tŏga,

Tŏga, æ. f. *a gown.*
* Tŏmus, i. m. *a volume, a section.*
Tōphus, i. m. *a sand* or *gravel stone.*
* Tŏrcula, æ. m. *a turner, a graver.*
* Tornus, i. m. *a turner's wheel* or *lath, a graving tool.*
Tŏrus, i. m. *a bed, marriage.* pl. *brawny,* or *strong muscles.*
* Toxĭcum, i. n. *poison, venom.*
Trabs, ăbis. f. *a beam* or *large tree.*
Trăgœdia, æ. f. *a tragedy.*
Trāgŭla, æ. f. *a javelin with a barbed head.*
Trāmes, ĭtis. m. *a cross way* or *path.*
Trĭbŭlus, i. m. *a thistle, a bramble.*
Trĭbus, us. f. *a tribe* or *ward.*
Trīcæ, arum. f. *hairs fettering birds feet, any let, toys.*
* Triclīnium, i. n. *beds to sit on at table, a dining-room.*
† Trio, ōnis. m. *a plough-ox.*
Trĭpŭdium, i. n. *a dance, a trip, a caper.*
Trĭtĭcum, i. n. *wheat.*
Triumphus, i. m. *a triumph.*
* Trochlea, æ. f. *a pully.*
* Trŏchus, i. m. *a top that boys scourge.*
* Trŏpæum, i. n. *a trophy,* or *spoils hung up.*
Truncus, i. m. *the trunk* or *body of a tree without the boughs.*
Trŭtĭna, æ. f. *a balance, an examination.*
Tu, tui, c. pron. *thou.*
Tŭba, æ. f. *a trumpet.*
Tūber, ĕris. n. *a mushroom, a bump, a knob in trees.*
Tŭber, ĕris. f. *a tuber-tree.* m. *the fruit of that tree.*
Tŭbus, i. m. *a conduit-pipe, a tube.*
Tŭmultus, us. m. *an uproar* or *mutiny.*
Tŭmŭlus, i. m. *a hillock, a tomb* or *grave.*
Tŭnĭca, æ. f. *a coat.*

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Turba, æ. f. *a croud, a bustle.*
Turbo, ĭnis. n. *a whirlwind, a whirlpool, a whirl-gigg.*
Turdus, i. m. *a thrush* or *blackbird*; also *a fish.*
Turma, æ. f. *a troop of horse.*
Turris, is. f. *a tower* or *turret.*
Turtur, ŭris. m. *a turtle dove*; also *a fish.*
Tussis, is. f. *a cough.*
* Tympănum, i. n. *a taber, a drum.*
* Typus, i. m. *a type, a figure, a model.*
* Tyrannus, i. m. *a king, a tyrant.*

V

Vacca, æ. f. *a cow.*
Vaccīnium, i. n. *a hyacinth.*
Vāgīna, æ. f. *a scabbard* or *sheath.*
Vallis, is. f. *a valley* or *dale.*
Vallus, i. m. *a stake* or *palisado.*
Valvæ, arum. f. *folding-doors.*
Vannus, i. f. *a fan to winnow corn with.*
Vāpor, ōris. m. *vapour, steam,* or *heat.*
Vappa, æ. f. *palled wine, a spendthrift.*
Vārix, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *a crooked swoln vein in the leg.*
Vas, ădis. m. *a surety* or *bail.*
Vas, ăsis. n. pl. a, orum. *a vessel, a piece of plate.*
Vātes, is. c. *a prophet* or *seer, a poet.*
ūber, ĕris. n. *a teat* or *udder, fatness* or *fruitfulness.*
Vēles, ĭtis. m. *a light-armed soldier, a dragoon.*
Vēlum, i. n. *a veil, a sail.*
Vēna, æ. f. *a vein, the grain of wood.*
Vēnēnum, i. n. *poison.*
Vēnia, æ. f. *pardon, permission, favour.*
Venter, tris. m. *the belly.*
Ventus, i. m. *the wind.*
Vēnum, i. n. *a selling, a sale.*
Vĕnus, ĕris. f. *the goddess of love, beauty.*

(† Vēper),

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(† Vēper), gen. pris. m. } *a brier* or *bramble.*
Ver, ĕris. n. *the spring-time.*
Verbēna, æ. f. *the herb vervain, any sacred leaves.*
(† Verber), gen. ĕris. abl. e. n. } *a scourge* or *lash.*
Verbum, i. n. *a word.*
Vermis, is. m. *a worm.*
Verna, æ. m. *a home-born slave.*
Verres, is. m. *a boar-pig.*
Verrūca, æ. f. *a wart, a tump* or *hillock.*
Vĕru, n. *a spit.*
Vervex, ēcis. m. *a wether-sheep.*
Vēsīca, æ. f. *a bladder.*
Vespa, æ. f. *a wasp.*
Vesper, ĕris. m. *the evening-star, the west.*
Vestĭbŭlum, i. n. *a porch* or *entry.*
Vestis, is. f. *a garment, a vest.*
Via, æ. f. *a way* or *street, a journey.*
Vībex, ĭcis. m. *the mark of a blow.*
Vĭcia, æ. f. *a vetch* or *tare.*
Victĭma, æ. f. *a victim* or *sacrifice.*
Vīcus, i. m. *a street of houses, a village.*
Villa, æ. f. *a country-house, a farm.*
Villus, i. m. *wool, hair* or *shag, nap in cloth.*
Vindex, ĭcis. c. *an avenger, a defender.*
Vīnum, i. n. *wine.*
Viŏla, æ. f. *a violet, a purple colour.*
Vīpĕra, æ. f. *a viper.*
Vir, ĭri. m. *a man, any male.*
Virga, æ. f. *a twig* or *rod, a streak.*
Virgo, ĭnis. f. *a virgin* or *maid.*
Vīrus, i. n. *poison,* or *venom.*
Vis, is, ĭm, i. f. { *force, power, quantity.* pl. vires, ium. f. *strength.*
Viscus, ĕris. n. *a bowel* or *intrail.*
Viscus, i. m. *birdlime, glue.*
Vīta, æ. f. *life, a way of living.*
Vītellus, i. m. *the yolk of an egg.*

Vītis,

Digitized by Google

Vītis, is. f.	*a vine, a centurion's rod.*
Vĭtium, i. n.	*any blemish, pravity, vice.*
Vitrĭcus, i. m.	*a step-father* or *father-in-law.*
Vitrum, i. n.	*glass.*
Vitta, æ. f.	*a fillet* or *garland.*
Vĭtŭlus, i. m.	*a calf.*
(† Vix), gen. vĭcis, i. em. c. f.	*a change, turn,* or *stead.*
Ulcus, ĕris. n.	*an ulcer* or *bile.*
ūlīgo, ĭnis. f.	*moistness, oozeness.*
Ulmus, i. f.	*the elm-tree.*
Ulna, æ. f.	*a man's arm, an ell.*
Ulva, æ. f.	*reet* or *seaweed.*
ŭlŭla, æ. f.	*an owl* or *howlet.*
Umbĭlīcus, i. m.	*the navel.*
Umbo, ōnis. m.	*the boss of a buckler.*
Umbra, æ. f.	*a shadow* or *shade.*
Uncia, æ. f.	*the 12th part of any whole, an ounce, an inch.*
Unda, æ. f.	*a wave* or *surge, a croud.*
Unguis, is. m.	*a nail, a claw* or *talon.*
ūnio, ōnis. m.	*a pearl called an union.*
Vŏla, æ. f.	*the hollow* or *palm of the hand.*
Vōmer, & Vōmis, ĕris. n.	*the coulter* or *plough-share.*
Urbs, is. f.	*a city.*
Urceus, i. m.	*a water-pitcher.*
ūrīna, æ. f.	*urine.*
Urna, æ. f.	*a pitcher* or *pot, an urn.*
Urſus, i. m.	*an he-bear.*
ūter, tris. m.	*a bladder, a leathern-bottle.*
ūva, æ. f.	*a grape, a cluster.*
Vulgus, i. n. *v.* m.	*the common people.*
Vulnus, ĕris. n.	*a wound.*
Vulpes, is. f.	*a fox.*
Vultur, ŭris. m.	*a vulture.*
Vultus, us. m.	*the countenance.*
Uxor, ōris. f.	*a wife.*

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X

* Xĕnium, i. n.	*a gift to a guest* or *stranger.*
* Xystum, i. n. & Xystus, i. m.	*a gallery, a place of exercise.*

Z

* Zēlus, i. m.	*ardent desire, zeal, emulation.*
Zĕnith, n. ind.	*the zenith,* or *point over our heads.*
* Zephўrus, i. m.	*the west-wind.*
* Zēta, æ. f.	*a warm room, a stove.*
* Zingĭber, ĕris. n.	*ginger.*
* Zōdiăcus, i. m.	*the zodiac, a belt* or *circle in the heavens.*
* Zōna, æ. f.	*a girdle, a purse, a zone.*
* Zўthum, i. n. & Zўthus, i. m.	*beer* or *ale.*

ADJECTIVE NOUNS.

ACer, cris, e. Ăcerbus, a, um.	*Sharp, brisk, unripe, sour, sad.*
Æger, gra, um.	*sick* or *weak, difficult.*
Æmulus, a, um.	*vying with, emulous.*
Æquus, a, um.	*equal, just, patient.*
ălăcer, cris, e.	*chearful.*
Albus, a, um.	*white.*
ălius, a, ud.	*another of many, diverse, different.*
Alter, ĕra, um.	*another,* or *one of two.*
Altus, a, um.	*high, deep.*
Ămārus, a, um.	*bitter.*
Ambo, bæ, bo. pl.	*both.*
Āmœnus, a, um.	*pleasant.*
Amplus, a, um.	*large, spacious, noble.*
Aprīcus, a, um.	*sunny, basking in the sun.*

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Arctus,

Arctus, & Artus, a, um. } *narrow, close, crouded.*
Arduus, a, um. *high* or *hard, dangerous.*
Asper, ĕra, um. *rough, rugged.*
Assus, a, um. *roasted.*
Ater, tra, um. *black, gloomy, sable.*
Atrox, ōcis. *cruel, fierce.*
Austērus, a, um. *harsh, grave, austere.*
* Azȳmus, a, um. *unleavened, not puffed up, sincere.*

B

Balbus, a, um. *stammering, stuttering.*
* Barbărus, a, um. *outlandish, rude, savage.*
Bellus, a, um. *pretty, beauish, spruce.*
Blæsus, a, um. *lisping, faltering.*
Blandus, a, um. *flattering, fawning, courteous.*
Bŏnus, a, um. *good, useful, profitable.*
Brĕvis, is, e. *short, brief.*
Brūtus, a, um. *insensible, brutish, void of reason.*

C

Cæcus, a, um. *blind, bid.*
Cælebs, & Cœlebs, Ibis. c. } *unmarried, single.*
Cæter, ĕra, um. } *the rest.*
Cēter, ĕra, um. }
Calvus, a, um. *bald.*
Cānus, a, um. *gray-haired, hoary.*
Cārus, & Chārus, a, um. } *dear.*
Cassus, a, um. *void, vain, empty.*
Castus, a, um. *chaste, pure.*
* Cătholĭcus, a, um. *universal, general.*
Cāvus, a, um. *hollow, full of holes.*
Cēlĕber, bris, bre. } *renowned, famous, much frequented.*
Cĕler, ĕris, ĕre. *swift, fleet.*

Digitized by Google Celsus,

Celsus, a, um. *high, lofty.*
Centum. pl. ind. *an hundred.*
Cicur, ŭris. *tame, gentle, mild.*
Clārus, a, um. *clear, bright, famous.*
Claudus, a, um. *lame, halting.*
Clēmens, tis. *merciful, meek, kind.*
† Cŏlŭmis, is, e. *safe* or *sound, healthy.*
Cōmis, is, e. *affable* or *good-humoured.*
Cŏrusĉus, a, um. *glittering, shining, waving.*
Crassus, a, um. *gross* or *coarse, dull, fat.*
Crēber, bra, um. *thick, frequent.*
Crĕpĕrus, a, um. *doubtful, dark, uncertain.*
Crispus, a, um. *crisped, curled.*
Crūdus, a, um. *raw, not boiled, unripe, cruel.*
Cunctus, a, um. *all, whole.*
Curtus, a, um. *short, stump.*
Curvus, a, um. *crooked, winding.*

D

Dēbĭlis, is, e. *weak, feeble.*
Decem. pl. ind. *ten.*
Densus, a, um. *thick* or *close, dense.*
* Dēter, ĕra. um. *ill, bad, naught.*
Dexter, ĕra, um. *right-handed, fortunate.*
Dignus, a, um. *worthy.*
Dīrus, a, um. *direful, dreadful, fatal.*
Dīves, ĭtis. *rich.*
* Dius, a, um. *divine, heavenly, sprung from Jove.*
Dŭbius, a, um. *doubtful, dangerous.*
Dulcis, is, e. *sweet.*
Duo, æ, o. pl. *two.*
Dūrus, a, um. *hard.*

E

Ebrius, a, um. *drunk.*
Ēlĕgans, tis. *handsome, polite, curious.*
Exĭguus, a, um. *little, small.*

Digitized by Google

Exīlis,

Exĭlis, e. *thin, slender, lean.*
*Exŏtĭcus, a, um. *from a foreign country, exotic.*

F

Făcētus, a, um. *merry, witty, pleasant.*
Făcundus, a, um. *eloquent.*
Fătuus, a, um. *silly, simple, foolish.*
Faustus, a, um. *lucky, prosperous.*
Fēlix, īcis. *happy.*
Fessus, a, um. *weary, tired.*
Festus, a, um. *festival, joyful, holy.*
Firmus, a, um. *firm, strong, steady.*
Flaccus, a, um. *flap-eared, hanging down.*
Flāvus, a, um. *yellow.*
Fœdus, a, um. *nasty, ugly.*
Fortis, is, e. *stout, valiant.*
Frĕquens, tis. *frequent, throng, crouded.*
Frĕtus, a, um. *trusting to, relying upon.*
Frīvŏlus, a, um. *frivolous, trifling.*
Fulvus, a, um. *of a deep yellow* or *tawny colour.*
Furvus, a, um. *dark* or *dusky, swarthy.*
Fuscus, a, um. *brown.*

G

Gĕmĭnus, a, um. *double, twain.*
Gilvus, a, um. *of a flesh colour.*
Glăber, bra, um. *smooth, without hair* or *wool.*
Glaucus, a, um. *grey, sky-coloured, sea-green.*
Gnārus, a, um. *skilful, expert.*
Grăcĭlis, is, e. *lean* or *slender.*
Grandis, is, e. *great, grand, lofty.*
Grātus, a, um. *thankful, acceptable.*
Grăvis, is, e. *heavy, grave, grievous.*

H

Digitized by Google

H

Hebes, etis. *blunt, dull.*
Hic, hæc, hoc, pron. *this, he.*
Hĭlăris, is. e. *chearful, gay.*
Hirsūtus, a, um. } *rough, hairy, ſhaggy.*
Hirtus, a, um. }
Hiſpĭdus, a, um. *briſtly, prickly, rugged.*

I

Ĭdōneus, a, um. *fit, meet, ſuitable.*
Jejūnus, a, um. *faſting, barren.*
Ille, illa, illud. pron. *he, ſhe, that.*
Immānis, is, e. *cruel, vaſt, wild.*
Ĭnānis, is, e. *empty, void, vain.*
Induſtrius, a, um. *careful, active, diligent.*
Ingens, tis. *huge, great.*
Integer, gra, um. *entire* or *untouched, upright, pure.*
Invītus, a, um. *unwilling.*
Ipſe, a, um. *him, her, itſelf, very.*
Is, ea, id. pron. *he, ſhe, it, that, ſuch.*
Jūcundus, a, um. *pleaſant, delightful.*
Jŭvĕnis, is, e. *young.*

L

Lăcer, ĕra, um. *torn, rent, tattered.*
Lætus, a, um. *merry, joyful.*
Lævis, is. e. *ſmooth, ſleek, poliſhed.*
Lævus, a, um. *on the left ſide, unlucky, infatuated.*
Largus, a, um. *large, liberal.*
Laſcīvus, a, um. *frolickſome, wanton.*
Laſſus, a, um. *weary, worn out.*
Lātus, a, um. *broad* or *wide, ſpacious.*
Laxus, a, um. *looſe, ſlack, unbent.*
Lēnis, is, e. *gentle, ſoft, mild.*
Lentus, a, um. *ſlow, pliant, clammy.*

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Lĕvis,

Lĕvis, is, e.	*light, vain, inconſtant.*
Līber, ĕra, um.	*free.*
Limpĭdus, a, um.	*clear, pure, tranſparent.*
Līmus, a, um. & Līmis, is, e.	*awry, aſkew.*
Lippus, a, um.	*blear-eyed, ſand-blind.*
† Līquus, a, um.	*acroſi, aſquint.*
Longus, a, um.	*long, tall, tedious.*
Lubrĭcus, a, um.	*ſlippery.*
Lūrĭdus, a, um.	*pale* or *wan, ghaſtly, diſmal.*
Luſcus, a, um.	*blind of one eye, a blinkard.*

M

Magnus, a, um.	*great.*
Mălus, a, um.	*evil, bad, wicked.*
Mancus, a, um.	*maimed, lame, imperfect.*
Mănĭfeſtus, a, um.	*manifeſt, clear, evident.*
Mātūrus, a, um.	*ripe, early, ſpeedy.*
Mĕdius, a, um.	*middle.*
Mĕlior, or, us. comp.	*better.*
Mĕrus, a, um.	*arrant, mere, pure, unmixed.*
Mille. pl. ind.	*a thouſand.*
Mĭnor, or, us. comp.	*leſs.*
Mīrus, a, um.	*ſtrange, wonderful.*
Mĭſer, ĕra, um.	*wretched, diſtreſſed.*
Mītis, is, e.	*meek, mild, mellow.*
Mollis, is, e.	*ſoft.*
Multus, a, um.	*many, much.*
Mundus, a, um.	*neat, clean, trim.*
† Muſtus, a, um.	*new, freſh.*
Mūtĭlus, a, um.	*wanting horns, maimed.*
Mūtus, a, um.	*mute* or *dumb.*
Mūtuus, a, um.	*borrowed, lent, mutual.*

N

Nāvus, & Gnāvus, a, um.	*induſtrious, active, diligent.*

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Nĕceſſe,

— Nĕcesse, n. — Nĕcessum, n.	*necessary, needful.*
Nēquam. ind.	*naught, vicious, lewd.*
Nĭger, gra, um.	*black.*
Nĭmius, a, um.	*too much.*
Nŏvem. ind.	*nine.*
Nŏvus, a, um.	*new, upstart.*
Nūdus, a, um.	*naked. bare.*
Nuncius, a, um.	*bringing news.*

O

ŏbēsus, a, um.	*fat, gross, dull.*
Obscūrus, a, um.	*dark.*
ōcior, or, us. comp.	*swifter, speedier.*
Octo. ind.	*eight.*
Omnis, is, e.	*all, every.*
ŏpācus, a, um.	*shady, dark.*
ōpīmus, a, um.	*rich, fat, fertile.*
† Ops, pis.	*rich, helpful.*
Orbus, a, um.	*fatherless* or *motherless, childless, destitute.*

P

Pætus, a, um.	*pink-eyed.*
Par, ăris.	*even in number, equal, meet, match for.*
Parcus, a um.	*frugal, sparing.*
Parvus, a, um.	*little.*
Pauci, æ, a.	*few.*
Paulus, a, um.	*small.*
Pauper, eris.	*poor.*
Pernix, īcis.	*swift, fleet.*
† Perpĕrus, a, um.	*rash, foolish, false.*
Perpes, ĕtis.	*perpetual, continual.*
Pĭger, gra, um.	*slow, sluggish.*
Pinguis, is, e.	*fat.*
Pius, a, um.	*devout, dutiful, loyal.*

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Plānus,

Plānus, a, um. *flat, level, plain.*
Plēnus, a, um. *full.*
Plērīque, æque, ăque. *the moſt* or *greateſt part.*
Plus, ūris. n. pl. } *more, many.*
Plūres, es, a. }
† Pos, ŏtis. *able, maſter of.*
Prāvus, a, um. *crooked, wicked.*
† Pris, is, c. *before.*
Prīvus, a, um. *ſingle, ſeveral, void of.*
Prŏbus, a, um. *honeſt, good, virtuous.*
Prōcērus, a, um. *high, tall.*
Prōnus, a, um. *groveling, ſtooping, bent, prone.*
Prŏpĕrus, a, um. *quick, ſpeedy, haſty.*
Proprius, a, um. *peculiar, one's own.*
Prorſus, a, um. *right, ſtraight.*
Proſper, ĕra, um. } *proſperous, fortunate.*
Proſpĕrus, a, um. }
Prūdens, tis. *wiſe, well-ſkilled.*
Publĭcus, a, um. *public.*
Pulcher, chra, um. *fair.*
Pullus, a, um. *blackiſh, ruſſet.*
Pūrus, a, um. *pure, clean.*
Pūtus, a, um. *pure, without mixture.*
* Pygmæus, a, um. *ſmall, little, dwarfiſh.*

Q

Quālis, is, e. *of what kind, ſuch as.*
Quantus, a, um. *how great, as much as.*
Quātuor. pl. ind. *four.*
Qui, quæ, quod. pron. *who, which, that.*
Quinque. pl. ind. *five.*
Quot. pl. ind. *how many? ſo many.*

R

Rārus, a, um. *rare, ſcarce, thin.*
Raucus, a, um. *hoarſe.*
Rĕcens, tis. *new, freſh.*

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Rĕpens, tis.	*sudden, hasty.*
Reus, a, um.	*arraigned* or *impeached.*
Rŭber, bra, um.	*red.*
Rŭdis, is, e.	*rude, raw, untaught.*
Rūfus, a, um.	*reddish* or *yellowish.*
Russus, a, um.	*of a flesh* or *carnation colour.*
Rŭtĭlus, a, um.	*fiery, red.*

S

Săcer, cra, um.	*holy, sacred, cursed.*
Sævus, a, um.	*fierce, cruel, furious.*
Sāgus, a, um.	*knowing, presaging.*
Sălax, ācis.	*lustful, wanton.*
Sānus, a, um.	*sound, sober.*
Saucius, a, um.	*wounded, hurt.*
Scævus, a, um.	*left, unlucky, foolish.*
Scambus, a, um.	*bow-legged.*
Sĕcundus, a, um.	*second, favourable, lucky.*
Sĕdŭlus, a, um.	*careful, diligent.*
Segnis, is, e.	*dull, sluggish.*
Sēmi. ind.	*half.*
Sĕnex, nis, e.	*old.*
Septem. ind.	*seven.*
Sĕrēnus, a, um.	*clear, fair, bright.*
Sērius, a, um.	*serious, grave, earnest.*
Sērus, a, um.	*late, long a coming.*
Sesqui. ind.	*one and a half.*
Sĕvērus, a, um.	*rigorous, strict, severe.*
Sex. ind.	*six.*
Siccus, a, um.	*dry.*
Sĭmĭlis, is, e.	*like.*
Sīmus, a, um.	*flat-nosed.*
Sincērus, a, um.	*sincere, pure, ingenuous.*
Singŭli, æ, a.	*every, several, one by one, single.*
Sĭnister, tra, um.	*on the left hand, unlucky.*
Sobrius, a, um.	*sober, temperate.*
Sōcius, a, um.	*that is a companion, in alliance.*
Sŏlĭdus, a, um.	*solid, massy, whole, entire.*

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Sōlus,

Sōlus, a, um.	*alone, only.*
Sons, tis.	*guilty.*
Sospes, ĭtis, c.	*safe and sound.*
Spissus, a, um.	*thick.*
Spurcus, a, um.	*filthy.*
Spŭrius, a, um.	*bastard, counterfeit, spuricus.*
Stĕrĭlis, is, c.	*barren, void of.*
Strēnuus, a, um.	*brisk, brave, active.*
Stultus, a, um.	*foolish, silly.*
Suāvis, is. c.	*sweet, pleasant.*
Sublīmis, is. c.	*lofty, high, sublime.*
Subtīlis, is, c.	*subtile, fine, thin.*
Sūdus, a, um.	*fair, without clouds.*
Sŭperbus, a, um.	*proud, stately.*
Sŭpīnus, a, um.	*lying on the back, lazy.*
Surdus, a, um.	*deaf.*
*Sўnŏnўmus, a, um.	{ *of the same signification, synonymous.*

T

Tālis, is, c.	*such.*
Tantus, a, um.	*so great, so much.*
Tardus, a, um.	*slow.*
Tĕner, ĕra, um.	*tender.*
Tĕnuis, is. c.	*small, thin, poor.*
Tĕres, ĕtis.	*round, taper, smooth.*
Tĕter, tra, um.	*ugly, nasty, hideous.*
Torvus, a, um.	*stern, grim, louring.*
Tot. pl. ind.	*so many.*
Tranquillus, a, um.	*calm, quiet, still.*
Trĕpĭdus, a, um.	{ *fearful, hurrying for fear, in a bustle.*
Tres, tres, tria.	*three.*
Tristis, is, c.	*sad.*
Trux, ŭcis.	*cruel, fierce, savage.*
Turpis, is. c.	*base, nasty, shameful.*

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V

Văfer fra, um.	*crafty, cunning, ſly.*
Valgus, a um.	*bow-legged, wry-mouthed.*
Vānus, a, um.	*vain, empty, falſe.*
Vărius, a, um.	*divers, various.*
Vārus, a, um.	*bandy-legged.*
Vaſtus, a, um.	*deſolute, huge, vaſt.*
† Vĕges, ĕtis.	*lively, briſk.*
Vēlox, ōcis.	*ſwift.*
Vērus, a, um.	*true, right, meet* or *fit.*
Vĕtus, ĕris.	*old, ancient.*
Vĭduus, a, um.	*left alone, deprived of.*
Vĭgil, ĭlis.	*watchful, waking.*
Vīginti. pl. ind.	*twenty.*
Vĭlis, is, e.	*worthleſs, baſe, cheap.*
Ullus, a, um.	*any.*
Uncus, a, um.	*crooked* or *hooked.*
ūnus, a, um.	*one.*
—— Vŏlŭpe. n.	*pleaſant.*
ŭter, tra, trum.	*which, whether of the two.*

NUME-

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NUMERALS.

CARDINALS.		ORDINALS.	
ĭnus, a, um.	I.	Prīmus, a, um.	1st.
Duo, æ, o.	II.	Sĕcundus, a, um.	2d.
Tres, es, ia.	III.	Tertĭus, a, um.	3d.
Quătuor. ind.	IV.	Quartus, a, um.	4th.
Quinque.	V.	Quintus, a, um.	5th.
Sex.	VI.	Sextus, a, um.	6th.
Septem.	VII.	Septĭmus, a, um.	7th.
Octo.	VIII.	Octāvus, a, um.	8th.
Nŏvem.	IX.	Nōnus, a, um.	9th.
Dĕcem.	X.	Dĕcĭmus, a, um.	10th.
Undĕcim.	XI.	Undĕcĭmus, a, um.	11th.
Duŏdĕcim.	XII.	Duŏdĕcĭmus, a, um.	12th.
Trĕdĕcim.	XIII.	Dĕcĭmus tertius.	13th.
Quătuordĕcim.	XIV.	Dĕcĭmus quartus.	14th.
Quindĕcim.	XV.	Dĕcĭmus quintus.	15th.
Sedĕcim.	XVI.	Dĕcĭmus sextus.	16th.
Septendĕcim.	XVII.	Dĕcĭmus septĭmus.	17th.
Octŏdĕcim.	XVIII.	Dĕcĭmus octāvus.	18th.
Novemdĕcim.	XIX.	Dĕcĭmus nōnus.	19th.
Vīginti.	XX.	Vīgēsĭmus, a, um.	20th.
Trīginta.	XXX.	Trīgēsĭmus, a, um.	30th.
Quadrāginta.	XL.	Quadrāgēsĭmus, a, um.	40th.
Quinquāginta.	L.	Quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um.	50th.
Sexāginta.	LX.	Sexāgēsĭmus, a, um.	60th.
Septuaginta.	LXX.	Septuāgēsĭmus, a, um.	70th.
Octōginta.	LXXX.	Octōgēsĭmus, a, um.	80th.
Nōnāginta.	XC.	Nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um.	90th.
Centum.	C.	Centēsĭmus, a, um.	100th.
Dŭcenti, æ, a.	CC.	Dŭcentēsĭmus, a, um.	200th.
Trĕcenti, æ, a.	CCC.	Trĕcentēsĭmus, a, um.	300th.
Quadringenti, æ, a.	CCCC.	Quadringentēsĭmus, a, um	400th.
Quingenti, æ, a.	D. or IↃ.	Quingentēsĭmus, a, um.	500th.
Sexcenti, æ, a.	DC.	Sexcentēsĭmus, a, um.	600th.
Septingenti, æ, a.	DCC.	Septingentēsĭmus, a, um.	700th.
Octingenti, æ, a.	DCCC.	Octingentēsĭmus, a, um.	800th.
Nōningenti, æ, a.	DCCCC.	Nōningentēsĭmus, a, um.	900th.
Mille. ind.	M. or CIↃ.	Millēsĭmus, a, um.	1000th.

VERBS.

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V

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Valgus, a um.	*bow-legged, wry-mouthed.*
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Septingenti, æ, a.	DCC.	Septingentēsĭmus, a, um.	700th.
Octingenti, æ, a.	DCCC.	Octingentēsĭmus, a, um.	800th.
Nōningenti, æ, a.	DCCCC.	Nōningentēsĭmus, a, um.	900th.
Mille. ind.	M. or CIↃ.	Millēsĭmus, a, um.	1000th.

VERBS.

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Ăceo, ui, — ēre. neut.	*To be sour* or *tart.*
Ăcuo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. act.	*to whet* or *sharpen, to point.*
Ădŭlor, ātus, ari. dep.	*to flatter* or *fawn.*
Æſtĭmo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to prize* or *esteem, to value.*
Ăgo, ēgi, actum, ĕre. act.	*to do* or *drive, to live, to treat.*
Aio. defect.	*I say.*
† Ălco, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut.	*to take root, to stick fast, to grow.*
Algeo, alſi, — ēre. neut.	*to be very cold* or *chill.*
Ălo, ui, ălĭtum, & altum, ĕre. act.	*to nourish.*
Ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	*to walk.*
Ămĭcio, ui, & xi, ictum, ire. act.	*to clothe* or *dress.*
Ămo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to love.*
Ango, anxi, — ĕre. act.	*to stifle, to teaſe* or *vex.*
† Antlo, ——— are. act.	*to draw, to pump.*
† Ăpiſcor, aptus, ăpiſci. dep.	*to get, to obtain.*
Apto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to fit, to join.*
Arceo, ui, — ēre. act.	*to keep off, to drive away.*
Arceſſo, & Accerſo, īvi, ītum, ĕre. act.	*to send for, to accuſe.*
Ardeo, arſi, arſum, ēre. neut.	*to burn, to be in a flame.*
Āreo, ui, — ēre. neut.	*to be dry.* or *parched.*
Arguo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. act.	*to argue* or *prove, to betray, to accuſe.*
Ăro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to plow* or *till.*
Audeo, auſus, ēre. n. p.	*to dare, to preſume.*
Audio, īvi, ītum, ire. act.	*to hear, to be ſpoken of.*
Ăveo, ——— ēre. act.	*to covet* or *deſire.*
Augeo, xi, ctum, ēre. act.	*to increaſe.*
Auſculto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to liſten, to obey.*
Autŭmo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to think, to ſuppoſe.*

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B

Bālo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	*to bleat.*
Beo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to bleſs, to make happy.*
Bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to drink.*
† Bĭto, ——— ĕre. neut.	*to go.*
Blătĕro, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	*to babble,* or *talk idly.*
‡ Buo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. act.	*to ſtuff* or *fill.*

C

Cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāſum, ĕre. neut.	*to fall.*
Cædo, cĕcīdi, cæſum, ĕre. act.	*to cut, to kill, to beat.*
Căleo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut.	*to be hot* or *warm.*
† Călo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to call, to ſummon.*
Cambio, pſi, pſum, ire. act.	*to exchange, to barter.*
Candeo, ui, —— ēre. neut.	*to be white, to gliſter.*
† Cando, di, nſum, ĕre. act.	*to burn.*
Căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, ĕre. act.	*to ſing.*
Căpio, cēpi, captum, ĕre. act.	*to take* or *ſeize, to contain.*
Căreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut.	*to want, to be free from.*
Căro, ——— ĕre. act.	*to teaſe* or *card wool.*
Carpo, pſi, ptum, ĕre. act.	*to pluck* or *crop.*
Caſtīgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to chaſtiſe.*
Caſtro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to geld, to cut off.*
Căveo, cāvi, cautum, ēre. act.	*to be aware, to take care of.*
Cēdo, ceſſi, ceſſum, ĕre. neut.	*to yield* or *give place, to go away.*
† Cello, ——— ĕre. act.	*to beat* or *ſtrike, to excel.*
Cēlo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to hide, to conceal.*
Cenſeo, nſui, nſum, ēre. act.	*to judge, to vote, to be angry.*
Cerno, crēvi, crētum, ĕre.	*to ſift, to ſee, to fight, to decree.*
Cēveo, ui, —— ēre. neut.	*to wag the tail as dogs do.*
† Choo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to begin.*
Cieo, —— cĭtum, ēre. / Cio, cīvi, cĭtum, ire. act.	*to move* or *ſtir, to rouſe, to call.*

† Cilco,

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† Cilleo, ——— ēre. neut.	*to twinkle.*
Cingo, nxi, nctum, ĕre. act.	*to gird, to furround.*
Clāmo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to cry, to call.*
Clango, nxi, — ĕre. act.	*to ſound a trumpet, to cry like an eagle.*
Claudo & Clūdo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. act.	*to ſhut, to cloſe.*
Clĕpo, pſi, ptum, ĕre. act.	*to ſteal* or *pilfer, to conceal.*
† Clīno, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to bend, to incline.*
Clueo, ——— ēre. neut.	*to be famous.*
Cœpi, iſſe. defect.	*to begin.*
Cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to think.*
Cōlo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to ſtrain, to cleauſe.*
Cŏlo, ui, ultum, ĕre. act.	*to till, to inhabit, to worſhip* or *make court to, to practiſe.*
Cōmeſſor, & Cōmiſſor, ātus, ari. dep.	*to revel, dance, and be merry.*
Cŏmo, pſi, ptum, ĕre. act.	*to comb, to trim.*
Condio, īvi, ītum, ire. act.	*to ſeaſon* or *powder meat, to imbalm.*
Cōnor, ātus, ari. dep.	*to endeavour.*
Conſŭlo, ui, ultum, ĕre. act.	*to aſk* or *give advice, to provide for.*
Cŏquo, coxi, coctum, ĕre. act.	*to boil* or *bake.*
Crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to believe, to truſt, to lend.*
Crĕmo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to burn, to ſet on fire.*
Creo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to create* or *make.*
Crĕpo, ui, ĭtum, are. neut.	*to crack* or *craſh, to talk of, to brag.*
Creſco, crēvi, crētum, ĕre. neut.	*to grow, to wax.*
Crŏcio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut.	*to croak like a raven.*
Cŭbo, ui, ĭtum, are. neut.	*to lie, to ſit at table.*
Cūdo, di, ſum, ĕre. act.	*to hammer* or *forge, to ſtamp* or *coin.*
Cunctor, ātus, ari. dep.	*to dally, to linger, to demur.*
Cŭpio, īvi, ītum, ĕre. act.	*to deſire.*

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Curro,

Curro, cŭcurri, curſum, ĕre. neut.	*to run.*

D

Dēbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. act.	*to owe, to be in debt.*
Dĕceo, ui, —— ēre. neut.	*to become* or *beſeem.*
† Dēlĭbuo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. act.	*to anoint, to beſmear.*
Depſo, ui, pſtum, ĕre. act.	*to knead dough, to curry leather.*
Dĭco, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to dedicate.*
Dīco, xi, ctum, ĕre. act.	*to ſay, to plead.*
Dīrĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. act.	*to count over, to diſtribute.*
Diſco, dĭdĭci, —— ĕre. act.	*to learn.*
Dīvĭdo, īſi, īſum, ĕre. act.	*to divide.*
Do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre. act.	*to give.*
Dŏceo, ui, ctum, ēre. act.	*to teach, to inform.*
Dŏleo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut.	*to grieve, to be ſorry.*
Dŏlo, avi, atum, are. act.	*to hew* or *cut, to drub.*
Dŏmo, ui, ĭtum, are. act.	*to tame* or *ſubdue.*
Dormio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut.	*to ſleep.*
† Dŭco, are. act.	*to govern.*
Dūco, xi, ctum, ĕre. act.	*to lead, to eſteem, to marry.*
† Duo, ui, ōtum, ĕre. act.	*to put in, to put on, to clothe.*

E

Ĕdo, ĕdi, ēſum, ĕre, & eſſe, act.	*to eat.*
Ĕgeo, ui, —— ēre. neut.	*to need, to want.*
Ejŭlo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	*to wail, to howl, to weep.*
† Ĕmio, īvi, ītum, ire. act.	*to deck, to adorn.*
Ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕre. act.	*to take, to buy.*
Eo, īvi, ītum, ire. neut.	*to go.*
Erro, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	*to wander, to miſtake.*
* Exentĕro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to take out the guts, to imbowel.*

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F

Făcio, fēci, factum, ĕre. act. *to do, to make, to cauſe.*
Fallo, fĕfelli, falſum, ĕre. act. *to deceive, to eſcape notice.*
Farcio, ſi, tum, ire. act. *to ſtuff, to ſatton* or *cram.*
Făteor, faſſus, ēri. dep. *to own* or *confeſs.*
Fătīgo, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to fatigue* or *tire, to vex.*
Fătiſco, ——— ĕre. neut. *to gape* or *chink, to leak, to fail.*
Făveo, vi, fautum, ēre. act. *to favour, to wiſh one well.*
† Fendo, di, nſum, ĕre. act. *to ſtrike againſt, to provoke.*
† Feo, ——— ēre. neut. *to be fruitful.*
Fĕrio, ——— ire. act. *to butt* or *puſh, to ſtrike.*
Fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre. act. *to carry, bring,* or *ſuffer, to ſay.*
Ferveo, bui, —— ēre. } neut.
Fervo, vi, —— ĕre. } *to be hot, to boil, to rage.*
Feſtīno, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to make haſte.*
Fīdo, fīſus, ĕre. n. p. *to truſt.*
Fīgo, xi, xum, ĕre. act. *to fix* or *faſten, to pierce.*
Findo, fĭdi, fiſſum, ĕre. act. *to cleave, to ſlit.*
Fingo, nxi, fictum, ĕre. act. *to faſhion, to feign, to deviſe.*
Fio, factus, fieri. n. p. *to be made, to be eſteemed, to happen.*
† Fio, —— ire. n. *to ſmell.*
Flāgĭto, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to aſk earneſtly, to dun.*
Flagro, āvi, ātum, are. neut. *to burn, to be on fire.*
Flecto, xi, xum, ĕre. act. *to bend* or *bow.*
Fleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre. act. *to weep, to lament.*
† Flīgo, xi, ctum, ĕre. act. *to beat* or *daſh.*
Flo, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to blow.*
Fluo, xi, xum, ĕre. neut. *to flow.*
Fŏdio, di, ſſum, ĕre. act. *to dig, to delve, to ſtab.*
Fœteo, ui, —— ēre. neut. *to ſtink.*
(† For), fātus, fari. dep. *to ſpeak.*
Fŏrem, ——— fŏre. def. *to be hereafter.*
Fŏro, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to bore.*

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Fŏveo,

Fŏveo, fŏvi, fōtum, ēre. act. — *to keep warm, to cherish, to fondle.*
Fragro, āvi, ātum, are. neut. — *to smell sweetly.*
Frango, frēgi, fractum, ĕre. act. — *to break* or *bruise, to daunt.*
Frĕmo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre. neut. — *to roar* or *bluster, to mutter* or *grumble.*
Frendeo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to gnash the teeth.*
Frĭco, ui, ctum, are. act. — *to rub.*
Frīgo, xi, xum, & ctum, ĕre. act. — *to fry, to parch.*
Frio, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to crumble* or *break into small pieces.*
Fruor, ĭtus, & ctus, frui. dep. — *to enjoy, to reap the profit of.*
Fŭgio, gi, ĭtum, ĕre. act. — *to fly* or *run away, to escape.*
Fulcio, si, tum, ire. act. — *to prop, to support.*
Fulgeo, si, —— ēre. neut. — *to shine, to glitter.*
Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, ĕre. act. — *to pour out, to scatter* or *rout, to melt.*
Fungor, nctus, gi. dep. — *to discharge an office* or *duty, to execute.*
Fŭro, —— ĕre. neut. — *to be mad.*
† Fūtio, īvi, ītum, ire. act. — *to pour out, to blab.*
† Fūto, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to blame, to disprove.*

G

Gannio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut. — *to yelp* or *bark, to whine.*
Garrio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut. — *to prat, to chirp, to croak.*
Gaudeo, gāvīsus, ēre. n. p. — *to rejoice, to be glad.*
Gĕmo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre. neut. — *to groan* or *sigh, to coo.*
Gĕro, ssi, stum, ĕre. act. — *to bear, to wear, to carry on.*
Gigno, gĕnui, gĕnitum, ĕre. act. — *to beget, to bring forth.*
Glisco, —— ĕre. neut. — *to grow, to increase, to wax fat.*

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Glōcio,

Glōcio, īvi, —— ire. neut. { *to cluck as a hen for her chicks.*

Glūbo, bi, ĭtum, ĕre. act. { *to pull off the bark* or *skin, to strip, to flay.*

Glūtio, īvi, ītum, īre. act. *to swallow.*
Grădior, gressus, grădi. dep. *to go, to step, to march.*
Grunnio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut. *to grunt like a hog.*
Gŭberno, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to steer a ship, to govern.*
Gusto, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to taste.*

H

Hăbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. act. *to have, to esteem, to dwell.*
Hæreo, si, sum, ēre. neut. *to stick, to doubt.*
Halo, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to breathe, to exhale.*
Haurio, si, stum, & hausum, ire. act. } *to draw, to drink up.*
Hio, āvi, ātum, are. neut. *to gape* or *yawn.*
† Hirrio, & Irreo, ——— ire. neut. } { *to hirr, snarl,* or *grin like a dog.*
Horreo, ui, —— ēre. neut. *to shiver, to tremble.*
Hortor, ātus, ari. dep. *to exhort, to encourage.*
Hūmeo, ui, —— ēre. neut. *to be wet* or *moist.*

I

Jăceo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut. *to lie.*
Jăcio, jeci, jactum, ĕre. act. *to throw* or *cast, to lay.*
Īco, ci, ctum, ĕre. act. *to strike* or *smite.*
† Īduo, ——— are. act. *to divide.*
Jento, āvi, ātum, are. neut. *to breakfast.*
Īmĭtor, atus, ari. dep. *to imitate, to follow example.*
Indāgo, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to search* or *trace out.*
Indulgeo, lsi, ltum, ēre. act. { *to indulge, to cocker, to grant.*
Inquĭno, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to defile* or *stain.*
Inquam, is, it. def. *I say, quoth I.*
Invīto, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to invite, to allure.*
Jŭbeo, jussi, jussum, ēre. act. *to bid, to command.*

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Jŭbĭlo,

Jūbĭlo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	*to ſhout for joy.*
Jungo, nxi, nctum, ĕre act.	*to join.*
Jurgo, āvi, ātum, are. act. / Jurgor, ātus. ari. dep.	*to chide, to ſcold.*
Jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, are. act.	*to help, to delight.*

L

Lăbo, ——— are. neut.	*to totter, to fail* or *decay.*
Lābor, lapſus, lābi. dep.	*to ſlip* or *ſlide, to fall.*
† Lăcio, xi, ctum, ĕre. act.	*to allure, to wheedle.*
Lædo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. act.	*to hurt* or *harm.*
Lambo, bi, —— ĕre. act.	*to lick, to touch ſoftly.*
Langueo, ui, —— ēre. neut.	*to languiſh* or *fade, to droop.*
Lăteo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut.	*to lurk* or *lie hid.*
Latro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to bark.*
Lăvo, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, lāvātum, are, & ēre. act.	*to waſh, to bathe.*
Lēgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to ſend away, to aſſign, to bequeath.*
Lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, ĕre. act.	*to gather, to chuſe, to read.*
† Leo, lēvi, lētum, ēre. act.	*to anoint, to beſmear.*
Lĭbeo, & Lūbeo, — ēre. neut.	*to pleaſe, to like.*
Lībo, āvi, ātum. are. act.	*to ſip* or *taſte, to pour out, to offer in ſacrifice.*
Lĭceo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. n. p.	*to be lawful, to be prized,* or *valued.*
Lĭgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to bind* or *tie.*
Lĭgūrio, īvi, ītum, ire. act.	*to eat deliciouſly, to gormandiſe.*
Lingo, nxi, nctum, ĕre. act.	*to lick.*
Lĭno, lĭvi, & lēvi, lĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to daub, to beſmear.*
Linquo, līqui, —— ĕre. act.	*to leave* or *forſake.*
Lĭqueo, lĭcui, —— ēre. neut.	*to melt, to be liquid, to be clear.*
Lĭto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to offer in ſacrifice, to appeaſe* or *attone.*

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Līveo,

Līveo, ——— ēre. neut. — *to be black and blue, to envy* or *grudge.*

† Līviſco, ——— ĕre. act. — *to forget.*

Lŏquor, lŏquūtus, & lŏcūtus, lŏqui, dep. — *to ſpeak.*

Luctor, ātus, ari. dep. / Lucto, are. act. — *to wreſtle, to ſtruggle.*

Lūdo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. act. — *to play, to cheat* or *beguile.*

Lūgeo, xi, ēre. act. — *to mourn, to lament.*

Luo, ui, ŭtum, ĕre. act. — *to pay, to waſh away, to ſuffer puniſhment.*

Luxo, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to looſen, to put out of joint.*

M

Măceo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to be lean* or *thin.*

Mădeo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to be wet* or *moiſt, to be boiled.*

Mando, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to commit, to command, to ſend away.*

Mando, ndi, nſum, ĕre. act. — *to chew.*

Măneo, nſi, nſum, ēre. neut. — *to ſtay* or *tarry.*

Māno, āvi, ātum, are. neut. — *to flow, to ſtream.*

Marceo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to wither* or *ſhrink, to pine away.*

Mĕdeor, ——— ēri. dep. — *to heal, to cure.*

Mĕdĭtor, ātus, ari. dep. — *to muſe* or *meditate, to play a tune.*

Mejo, & Mingo, minxi, mictum, ĕre. neut. — *to make water, to piſs.*

Mĕmĭni, iſſe. def. — *to remember, to mention.*

Meo, āvi, ātum, are. neut. — *to go, to paſs.*

Mĕreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. act. / Mĕreor, ĭtus, ēri. dep. — *to earn* or *gain, to deſerve.*

Mergo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. act. — *to plunge* or *dip.*

Mĕtior, menſus, metīri. dep. — *to meaſure.*

Mĕto, meſſui, meſſum, ĕre. act. — *to reap, mow,* or *cut down.*

Mĭco,

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Micō, ui, —— are. neut. — *to glitter* or *glance, to beat* or *pant.*

Migro, āvi, ātum, are. neut. — *to remove away, to pass* or *glide.*

Mineo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to hang ready to fall.*

Miſceo, ui, miſtum, & mixtum, ēre. act. — *to mix* or *mingle, to put in confuſion.*

Mitto, miſi, miſſum, ĕre. act. — *to ſend, to caſt* or *throw.*

Mœreo, ——— ēre. neut. — *to be ſad* or *ſorrowful.*

Mŏneo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. act. — *to put in mind, to adviſe, to warn.*

Monſtro, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to ſhew* or *tell.*

Mordeo, momordi, morſum, ēre. act. — *to bite* or *nip, to ſting.*

Mŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. act. — *to move* or *ſtir.*

Mūceo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to be mouldy as meat, to be flat as drink.*

Mūgio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut. — *to bellow* or *low.*

Mulceo, ſi, ſum, ēre. act. — *to ſtroke* or *ſoothe, to tame* or *calm.*

Mulgeo, ſi, ſum, & ctum, ēre. act. — *to milk.*

† Mulgo, ——— are. act. — *to publiſh* or *divulge.*

† Mungo, nxi, nctum, ĕre. act. — *to wipe* or *ſniff the noſe.*

Mūto, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to change* or *exchange, to alter.*

N

Nanciſcor, nactus, nanciſci. dep. — *to find, to get* or *obtain.*

Narro, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to tell, to relate.*

Naſcor, nātus, naſci. dep. — *to be born, to ſpring* or *ariſe.*

Necto, xi, & xui, xum, ĕre. act. — *to knit* or *bind, to plot* or *contrive.*

Nĕgo, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to deny.*

Neo, vi, tum, ēre. act. — *to ſpin.*

† Nĭdeo, —— ēre. neut. — *to ſhine, to glitter.*

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Ningo,

Ningo, & Ninguo, ninxi, —— ĕre. neut. } *to snow.*

Nĭteo, ui, —— ēre. neut. { *to be neat* or *sleek, to look bright.*

Nītor, nīsus, & nixus, nīti. dep. { *to endeavour, to strive, to lean upon.*

† Nīveo, vi, & xi, —— ēre. neut. } *to wink.*

No, āvi, ātum, are. neut. *to swim.*

Nŏceo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. act. *to hurt* or *wrong.*

Nosco, nōvi, nōtum, ĕre. act. *to know.*

Nūbo, psi, ptum, ĕre. act. { *to cover* or *veil, to be married.*

† Nuo, ui, —— ĕre. neut. *to nod, to approve.*

Nutrio, īvi, ītum, ire. act. *to nourish, to nurse.*

O

Occo, āvi, ātum. are. act. *to harrow.*

† ŏdeo, —— ēre. neut. *to smell.*

ōdi, ōdisse. def. *to hate.*

ŏleo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut. *to smell of.*

ŏleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre. neut. *to grow, to burn.*

ŏpīnor, ātus, ari. dep. *to think, to imagine.*

Opto, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to wish, to chuse.*

Ordior, orsus, iri. dep. *to begin.*

ŏrior, ortus, iri. dep. *to rise, to spring from.*

Orno, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to deck* or *dress, to rig out.*

ōro, āvi, ātum, are. act. { *to beg* or *intreat, to plead as an orator.*

P

Păciscor, pactus, isci. dep. *to make a bargain.*

Palleo, ui, —— ēre. neut. *to be pale* or *wan.*

Palpo, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to stroke, soothe,* or *caress.*

Pando, di, assum, & nsum, ĕre. act. } *to open, to spread out.*

Pango,

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Pango, nxi, pactum, ĕre. act. } { *to drive in, to write* or *to compose.*

Păreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut. { *to appear, to obey* or *be subject to.*

Părio, pĕpĕri, părĭtum, & partum, ĕre. act. } act. *to bear* or *bring forth.*

† Părio, părīvi, —— ire. }

Păro, āvi, ātum, are. act. { *to make* or *form, to prepare.*

Pasco, pāvi, pastum, ĕre. act. *to feed.*

Pătco, ui, —— ēre. neut. *to be open, to be manifest.*

Pătior, passus, păti. dep. *to suffer, to endure.*

Păveo, vi, —— ēre. n. & act. *to be in great fear, to dread.*

Pāvio, īvi, ītum, ire. act. *to beat* or *ram down.*

Pecco, āvi, ātum, are. n. & act. } { *to sin* or *do amiss, to mistake.*

Pecto, xi, & xui, xum, ĕre. act. } *to comb* or *dress.*

Pĕdo, pĕpĕdi, pĕdĭtum, ĕre. neut. } *to fart.*

† Pello, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to name, to call.*

Pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, ĕre. act. *to drive away, to beat back.*

Pendeo, pĕpendi, pensum, ēre. neut. } *to hang.*

Pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, ĕre. act. } { *to weigh* or *esteem, to pay* or *suffer.*

† Pĕrio, —— ire. act. } { *to try* or *essay, to learn.*

† Pĕrior, —— ire. dep. }

Pĕto, īvi, ītum, ĕre. act. { *to beg* or *seek, to butt* or *push, to go to.*

Pĭget, pĭguit, & pĭgĭtum est. imp. } *it irketh.*

* Pĭlo, āvi, ātum, are. act. { *to thwack close, to pilfer* or *pillage.*

Pingo, pinxi, pictum, ĕre. act. *to paint.*

Pinso, ui, & pinsi, pinsum, pistum, & pinsĭtum, ĕre. act. } *to bruise, to knead, to bake.*

* Pipio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut. *to peep like a chicken.*

Plăceo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre. act. — *to please.*
Plăco, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to appease, to pacify.*
Plango, nxi, nctum, ĕre. act. — *to beat upon, to bemoan, to resound.*
Plaudo, si, sum, ĕre. act. — *to applaud by clapping hands, to flatter.*
Plecto, xi, & xui, xum, ĕre. act. — *to twist* or *plait, to punish.*
† Pleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre. act. — *to fill.*
Plico, ——— are. act. — *to fold.*
Plōro, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to wail* or *weep, to howl.*
Pluo, ui, —— ĕre. neut. — *to rain.*
Pŏlio, īvi, ītum, ire. act. — *to smooth, to polish.*
Polleo, ——— ēre. neut. — *to be able, to bear sway, to excel.*
Pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, ĕre. act. — *to put* or *place, to lay aside.*
Porto, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to carry.*
Posco, pŏposci, —— ĕre. act. — *to ask* or *demand.*
Postŭlo, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to require, to accuse.*
Pōto, āvi, pōtum, & pōtātum, are. act. — *to drink, to swill, to tipple.*
Prandeo, ndi, nsum, ēre. neut. — *to dine.*
Prĕcor, ātus, ari. dep. — *to pray.*
Prehendo, ndi, nsum, ĕre. act. — *to catch* or *seize.*
Prĕmo, essi, essum, ĕre. act. — *to press, to crush, to curb.*
Prŏco, ——— are. act. — *to ask pertly, to woo, to flatter.*
Prŏcor, ——— ari. dep.
* Prŏpīno, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to drink to one.*
Prūrio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut. — *to itch, to tickle.*
* Psallo, psalli, —— ĕre. neut. — *to sing, to play a tune.*
Pŭdet, pŭduit, & pŭdĭtum est. imp. — *it shameth.*
Pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, ĕre. act. — *to prick* or *sting.*
Purgo, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to cleanse, to purge.*
Pūteo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to stink.*
Pŭto, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to lop* or *prune, to think.*
Putreo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to rot* or *grow rotten.*

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Q

Quæro, sīvi, sītum, ĕre. act.	*to seek, to acquire* or *gain.*
Quæſo, ŭmus, def.	*I pray, we pray.*
Quătio, ſſi, ſſum, ĕre. act.	*to ſhake.*
Queo, īvi, ĭtum, ire. neut.	*to be able.*
Quĕror, queſtus, ĕri. dep.	*to complain, to moan* or *chirp.*

R

Rādo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. act.	*to ſhave* or *ſkim along.*
Ranceo, ui, — ēre. neut.	*to be mouldy* or *ſtale.*
Răpio, ui, ptum, ĕre. act.	*to ſnatch, to take away.*
Rĕgo, xi, ctum, ĕre. act.	*to rule* or *govern, to ſet right.*
Reor, rătus, rēri, dep.	*to ſuppoſe, to judge* or *think.*
Rēpo, pſi, ptum, ĕre. neut.	*to creep* or *crawl.*
Rīdeo, ſi, ſum, ēre. n. & act.	*to laugh* or *ſmile, to mock.*
Rĭgeo, ui, — ēre. neut.	*to be cold* or *ſtiff, to ſtand on end.*
Rĭgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to water, to moiſten.*
Ringor, ——— gi. dep.	*to grin* or *wry the mouth, to fret.*
Rōdo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. act.	*to gnaw, to eat away.*
Rŏgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to intreat* or *aſk, to propoſe a law.*
Rŭdo, di, — ĕre. neut.	*to bray like an aſs.*
Rūgio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut.	*to roar like a lion.*
† Rugo, ——— ĕre. neut.	*to belch.*
Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, ĕre. act.	*to break.*
Runco, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to weed.*
Ruo, ui, ŭĭtum, ĕre. neut.	*to fall down, to ruſh.*

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S.

Sălio, ui, & ii, sălsum, ire. neut.	*to leap, dance, or skip.*
Sancio, nxi, & īvi, ctum, & crtum, ire. act.	*to confirm, to enact, to ordain.*
Săpio, ui, —— ĕre. neut.	*to taste, or reliſh, to be wiſe.*
Sarcio, si, tum, ire. act.	*to patch, to ſtitch, to mend.*
† Sarpo, psi, ptum, ĕre. act.	*to prune trees, to dreſs vines.*
Sarrio, īvi, ītum, ire act.	*to rake, to weed, to harrow.*
Scăbo, bi, —— ĕre. act.	*to ſcratch or claw.*
Scalpo, psi, tum, ĕre. act.	*to ſcratch, to engrave, to carve.*
Scando, di, nsum, ĕre. act.	*to mount or climb, to ſcan a verſe.*
Scăteo, ——— ēre. neut.	*to bubble up, as water, to abound.*
Scindo, scĭdi, issum, ĕre. act.	*to cut, to tear or rend.*
Scio, īvi, ītum, ire. act.	*to know, to be ſkilled in.*
Sereo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	*to hauk or retch in ſpitting.*
Scribo, psi, ptum, ĕre. act.	*to write.*
Scrūtor, ātus, ari. dep.	*to ſearch for, to pry into.*
Sculpo, psi, ptum, ĕre. act.	*to carve, to grave.*
Sĕco, ui, ctum, are. act.	*to cut.*
Sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, ēre. neut.	*to ſit, to ſettle.*
Sēdo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to allay or aſſwage, to calm.*
Sentio, si, sum, ire. act.	*to think, to perceive, to feel.*
Sĕpĕlio, īvi, pultum, ire. act.	*to bury.*
Sĕquor, quūtus, & cūtus, qui. dep.	*to follow.*
Sĕro, sēvi, sătum, ĕre. act.	*to ſow, to plant.*
Sĕro, sĕrui, sertum, ĕre. act.	*to knit or wreathe, to join.*

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Serpo, psi, pum, ĕre. neut. — *to creep.*

Servo, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to keep* or *save, to observe.*

Sīdo, sīdi, — ĕre. neut. — *to light as birds, to settle, to sink.*

Sīleo, ui, — ēre. n. & act. — *to be silent, to keep silence.*

Sīno, sīvi, & sii, sītum, ĕre. act. — *to suffer* or *permit.*

† Sīpo, — are. act. — *to sprinkle, to scatter.*

Sisto, stĭti, stătum, ĕre. act. — *to stop, to fix.*

Sisto, — ĕre. neut. — *to stand still.*

Sŏleo, sŏlĭtus, ēre. n. p. — *to use, to be wont.*

Sōlor, ātus, ari. dep. — *to comfort.*

Solvo, vi, ūtum, ĕre. act. — *to loose* or *free, to melt, to pay.*

Sorbeo, ui, ptum, ēre. act. — *to sup* or *suck in, to waste.*

Spargo, si, sum, ĕre. act. — *to scatter, to sprinkle.*

† Spĕcio, xi, ctum, ĕre. act. — *to see, to behold.*

Sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, ĕre. act. — *to disdain* or *slight, to scorn.*

Spēro, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to hope.*

Spīro, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to breathe* or *blow, to favour.*

Splendeo, ui, — ēre. neut. — *to shine, to glitter.*

Spondeo, spŏpondi, spōnsum, ēre. act. — *to promise, to be surety, to espouse.*

Spuo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. act. — *to spit.*

Squāleo, ui, — ēre. neut. — *to be foul* or *ill-favoured, to be in mourning.*

Stātuo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. act. — *to set* or *place, to resolve, to appoint.*

† Stauro, — are. act. — *to make new, to restore.*

Sterno, strāvi, strātum, ĕre. act. — *to lay flat, to spread, to strow.*

Sternuo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. neut. — *to sneeze.*

Sterto, ui, & ii, ĕre. neut. — *to snort* or *snore.*

† Stīgo, — are. act. — *to prick, to spur.*

† Stinguo,

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† Stinguo, nxi, nctum, ĕre. act. } *to put out light* or *fire.*
† Stĭno, *vel* Stăno, —— are. act. } *to purpose firmly.*
Stĭpo, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to stuff* or *fill, to guard.*
Sto, stĕti, stătum, & stā-tum, are. neut. } *to stand.*
Strangŭlo, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to stifle* or *strangle.*
Strĕpo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre. neut. *to make a noise, to bustle, to mutter, to rattle.*
Strīdeo, di, —— ēre. } neut. *to crash* or *creak, to whizz* or *buzz, to hiss.*
Strīdo, di, —— ĕre. } neut. *to grasp hard, to strip* or *draw, to brush.*
Stringo, nxi, ictum, ĕre. act. *to pile up* or *build, to put in array.*
Struo, xi, ctum, ĕre. act.
Stŭdeo, ui, ēre. neut. *to study, to favour.*
Stŭpeo, ui, —— ēre. neut. *to be amazed.*
Suādeo, si, sum, ēre. act. *to advise, to persuade.*
Sūdo, āvi, ātum, are. n. & act. } *to sweat.*
† Sueo, ēvi, ētum, ēre. neut. *to accustom.*
Sūgo, xi, ctum, ĕre. act. *to suck.*
Sum, fui, —— esse. irreg. *to be.*
Sūmo, psi, ptum, ĕre. act. *to take, to spend.*
Suo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. act. *to sew* or *stitch.*

T

Tăceo, ui, ĭtum ēre. neut. *to be silent.*
Tædet, tæduit, & tæsum est. imp. } *it irketh* or *wearieth.*
† Tāmĭno —— are. act. *to defile.*
Tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, ĕre. act. } *to touch.*
Tĕgo, xi, ctum, ĕre. act. *to cover, to hide.*
† Tĕlo, —— are. act. *to drive away.*
Tĕmĕro, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to violate, defile,* or *profane.*

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Temno,

Temno, pſi, ptum, ĕre. act. *to deſpiſe.*
Tendo, tĕtendi, nſum, & ntum, ĕre. act. *to ſtretch* or *ſpread out, to go, to aim.*
Tĕneo, ui, ntum, ēre. act. *to hold.*
Tĕpeo, ui, —— ēre. neut. *to be lukewarm.*
Tergeo, ſi, ſum, ēre. Tergo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. act. *to wipe.*
Tĕro, trīvi, trītum, ĕre. act. *to wear, to rub, to threſh.*
Terreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. act. *to frighten.*
Texo, ui, xtum, ĕre. act. *to weave, to knit.*
Tĭmeo, ui, —— ēre. act. *to fear.*
Tingo, & Tinguo, nxi, nctum, ĕre. act. *to dip* or *dye, to ſtain.*
Tinnio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut. *to tinkle* or *tingle.*
Titillo, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to tickle.*
Tĭtŭbo, āvi, ātum, are. neut. *to ſtagger, to ſtammer.*
Tŏlĕro, āvi, ātum, are. act. *to bear, ſuffer,* or *endure.*
Tollo, ſuſtŭli, ſublātum, ĕre. act. *to lift up, to take away, to bring up.*
Tondeo, tŏtondi, tonſum, ēre. act. *to clip* or *ſhear.*
Tŏno, ui, ĭtum, are. neut. *to thunder.*
Torpeo, ui, —— ēre. neut. *to be benumbed, to languiſh.*
Torqueo, rſi, rſum, ēre. act. *to twiſt* or *wreathe, to throw.*
Torreo, ui, oſtum, ēre. act. *to roaſt* or *broil, to toaſt* or *bake.*
Trăho, xi, ctum, ĕre. act. *to draw.*
Trĕmo, ui. —— ĕre. neut. *to tremble.*
Tríbuo, ui, ūtum, ĕre. act. *to give, to aſcribe.*
Trūdo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. act *to thruſt.*
Tueor, tŭĭtus, ēri. † Tuor, tūtus, tui. dep. *to ſee, to defend, to keep.*
Tŭmeo, ui, — ēre neut. *to ſwell, to wax proud.*
Tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunſum, & tūſum, ĕre. act. *to knock, to pound.*
Turgeo, ſi, —— ēre. neut. *to ſwell, to ſprout.*

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V

Văcillo, āvi, ātum, are. neut. — *to waver* or *waggle, to ſtagger.*

Văco, āvi, ātum, are. neut. — *to want* or *be empty, to be at leiſure, to ſtudy.*

Vādo, ſi, ſum, ĕre. neut. — *to go.*

Vāgio, īvi, ītum, ire. neut. — *to cry* or *ſqueal like a child.*

Vāgor, ātus, ari. dep. — *to wander, rove,* or *ramble.*

Văleo, ui, ĭtum, ēre. neut. — *to be ſtrong* or *powerful, to be in health, to be worth.*

Vāpŭlo, āvi, ātum, are. n. p. — *to be beaten.*

Veho, xi, ctum, ĕre. act. — *to carry.*

Vello, velli, & vulſi, vulſum, ĕre. act. — *to pluck* or *pull, to tear away.*

Vĕnio, vēni, ventum, ire. neut. — *to come.*

Vēnor, ātus, ari. dep. — *to hunt.*

Vereor, ĭtus, ēri. dep. — *to reverence, to fear.*

Vergo, ——— ĕre. neut. — *to bend* or *lie toward.*

Verro, ri, rſum, ĕre. act. — *to bruſh, ſcour,* or *ſweep.*

Verto, ti, ſum, ĕre. act. — *to turn.*

Veſcor, ——— ſci. dep. — *to eat* or *feed, to live upon.*

Veſtīgo, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to trace out, to ſearch for.*

Vĕto, ui, ĭtum, are. act. — *to forbid.*

Vibro, āvi, ātum, are. act. — *to brandiſh* or *ſhake, to ſwing.*

Vīdeo, di, ſum, ēre. act. — *to ſee.*

Vieo, ēvi, ĕtum, ēre. act. — *to tie with twigs, to hoop a veſſel.*

Vĭgeo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to flouriſh, to be in vigour* or *vogue.*

Vincio, nxi, nctum, īre. act. — *to bind.*

Vinco, īci, ictum, ĕre. act. — *to overcome.*

Vĭreo, ui, —— ēre. neut. — *to be green.*

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Vĭto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to avoid, to shun.*
Vĭtŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to disparage, to blame.*
Vīvo, xi, ctum, ĕre. neut.	*to live.*
Ulciſcor, ultus, iſci. dep.	*to revenge.*
Ungo, & Unguo, nxi, nctum, ĕre. act.	*to anoint, to smear.*
Vŏco, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to call.*
Vŏlo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	*to fly.*
Vŏlo, ui, —— velle. act.	*to will,* or *to be willing.*
Volvo, vi, ūtum, ĕre. act.	*to roll.*
Vŏmo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to vomit.*
Vŏro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	*to devour.*
Vŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, ēre. act.	*to vow, to pray* or *wiſh for.*
Urgeo, & Urgueo, urſi, —— ēre. act.	*to preſs* or *puſh on, to urge.*
ūro, uſſi, uſtum, ĕre. act.	*to burn, to gall* or *vex.*
ūtor, uſus, ūti. dep.	*to uſe.*
ūveo, —— ēre. neut.	*to be wet* or *moiſt.*

ADVERBS.

An.	*Whether?*
Apăge.	*away, begone.*
Bis.	*twice.*
Céu.	*as it were, even as, likeas.*
Cras.	*to-morrow.*
Cur.	*why? wherefore?*
Ecce.	*lo! behold!*
En.	*lo! ſee, behold!*
Fĕre. & Ferme.	*almoſt.*
Fruſtra.	*in vain, to no purpoſe.*
Haud.	*not.*
Hĕri. & Hĕre.	*yeſterday, yeſternight.*
Heus.	*hark you, ho.*
Jam.	*now.*

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Ĭbi.	*there, then.*
Inde.	*thence.*
Ĭta.	*so, even so.*
Mox.	*by and by, presently.*
Næ. & Næ.	*verily, truly, really.*
Ne.	*not.*
Nempe.	*surely, to wit, namely.*
Non.	*not, no.*
Num.	*whether or no? whether?*
Nunc.	*now, at this time.*
Nūper.	*lately, of late.*
ōlim.	*formerly, hereafter.*
Părum.	*little, but a little.*
Pēne.	*almost, in a manner.*
Prŏcul.	*far, far off.*
Prŏpe.	*near, nigh, almost.*
Quando.	*when? seeing, since.*
Retro.	*behind, backward.*
Sæpe.	*often, oftentimes.*
Sătis & Sat.	*enough, well enough.*
Sĕcus.	*otherwise, amiss.*
Sĕmel.	*once.*
Semper.	*always.*
Sic.	*so, thus.*
Tam.	*so, so much.*
Tum, tunc.	*then.*
ŭbi.	*where, when.*
Vix.	*scarcely, hardly, with much ado.*
Unde.	*whence, how.*
Usque.	*always, as far as, until.*

PRE-

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PREPOSITIONS.

I. *Governing the accusative.*

Ad.	*To, at, about.*
Antĕ.	*before.*
Apud.	*at, with, among.*
Circa.	*about.*
Circŭm.	
Cis, citra.	*on this side.*
Contra.	*against.*
Erga.	*towards.*
Extra.	*without, beyond.*
Infra.	*beneath.*
Intĕr.	*between, among.*
Juxta.	*nigh to.*
Ŏb.	*for, because of.*
Pĕnes.	*in one's power* or *disposal.*
Per.	*by, through, by means of.* In composition, *very, very much.*
Post.	*after.*
Prætĕr.	*besides, except.*
Propter.	*for, hard by.*
Sĕcus.	*by, along.*
Trans.	*on the other side.*
Ultra.	*beyond.*

II. *Governing the ablative.*

Ā, Ăb, Abs.	*from, by.*
Absque.	*without.*
Clam.	*without the knowledge of.*
Cōram.	*before, in presence of.*
Cum.	*with.*
Dē.	*of, concerning.*

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Ē, Ex.	*of, out of.*
Pălam.	*before all, openly.*
Præ.	*before, in comparison of,* In compound adjectives, *very.*
Prō.	*for, according to, before.*
Sīne.	*without.*
Tĕnus.	*up to, as far as.*

III. *Governing the accusative or ablative.*

In.	*in, into.*
Sŭb.	*under.*
Sŭpĕr.	*above, upon.*

IV. *Used only in composition, called* Inseparable.

Am.	*round about.*
Con.	*together, against.*
Dī, Dis.	*asunder.*
Rĕ.	*again, against, back, over, far.*
Sē.	*aside* or *apart, without.*
Vē.	*very, without.*

INTERJECTIONS.

AH! Ătat!	*AH! ha! aha!*
Au!	*hush!*
Eho! ho!	*ho! soho!*
Evax!	*hey! brave!*
Eu, Euge!	*well done!*
Hei!	*wo!*
Heu, Eheu!	*alas!*
Hui!	*away with!*
Hem!	*how! hold! here!*
Io.	*ho! huzza!*

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O! Oh!	*O! Oh!*
Păpæ!	*O strange!*
Væ! Vah!	*wo! pox on't.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

AC. At, ast.	*AND, as. but.*
Aut.	*either, or.*
Cum.	*when, seeing, since, though.*
Dum.	*whilst, till, provided.*
Enim.	*for.*
Ergo.	*therefore.*
Et.	*and.*
Igitur.	*therefore, then.*
Nam.	*for.*
Ne.	*lest, whether.*
* Porro.	*farther, moreover.*
Quĕ.	*and, also.*
Quum.	*when, since.*
Saltem.	*at least, however.*
Sed.	*but, but also.*
Si.	*if.*
Vĕ.	*either, or.*
Vel.	*or, even.*
Ut.	*that, how, as, assoon as.*

APPEN-

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APPENDIX.

CONTAINING,

Rules for the GENDER of NOUNS, for the PRETERITES and SUPINES of VERBS, and for the QUANTITY of SYLLABLES; as also, An Explication of the KALENDS, NONES, and IDES.

CHAP. I.

Of the GENDER of NOUNS.

SECTION I.

Rules of gender, in the order of the five declensions, founded on the termination of nouns, commonly called SPECIAL RULES, as being restricted to nouns of a certain declension and termination.

FIRST DECLENSION.

NOuns of the first declension in *a* and *e* are feminine, in *as* and *es* masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Mensa, æ, f. *a table.*
*Explĭcome, es. f. *an abridgement.*
Tiāra, & Tiāras, æ. m. *a turban* or *mitre.*
* Cŏmētes, æ. m. *a comet.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. * Cŏmēta, æ. m. *a comet.*
   Hadria, æ. m. *the Hadriatic sea.*
   * Plănēta, æ. m. *a planet.*
2. Dāma, æ. f. *v.* m. *a fallow deer.*
   Talpa, æ. f. *v.* m. *a mole* or *moldiwarp.*
3. Pascha, æ. n. *the passover.*

SE-

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SECOND DECLENSION.

I. Nouns of the second declension in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, and *us*, are masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Liber, bri. m. *a book.*
Vir, iri. m. *a man.*
Sātur, ŭri. m. *full.*
Annus, i. m. *a year.*

EXCEPTIONS.

US.

1. Alvus, i. f. *the belly.*
   Humus, i. f. *the ground.*
   Vannus, i. f. *a fan or sieve.*
2. * Pĕlăgus, i. n. *the sea.* Virus, i. n. *poison.*
3. Vulgus, i. n. *v.* m. *the common people.*

II. Greek nouns in *os*, which is commonly changed by the Latins into *us*, are masculine.

EXAMPLES.

* Bŏlus, i. m. *a morsel.*
* Cyăthus, i. m. *a goblet.*
* Dialŏgus, i. m. *a dialogue.*
* Gyrus, i. m. *a circle.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. * Abyssus, i. f. *a gulf.*
   * Antīdotus, i. f. *an antidote.*
   * Carbăsus, i. f. *a sail.*
   * Dialectus, i. f. *a dialect.*
   * Ĕrēmus, i. f. *a desert.*
   * Phărus, i. f. *a watch-tower.*
   * Arctos, i. f. *Charles's-wain.*
   * Diametros, i. f. *a diameter.*
   * Pĕrīmĕtros, i. f. *a circumference.*

The compounds of * *odos* and * *phthongos* are feminine, *viz.*

* Mĕthŏdus, i. f. *a method.*
* Pĕrĭŏdus, i. f. *a period.*
* Sўnĕdus, i. f. *a synod.*
* Diphthongus, i. f. *a diphthong.*
* Mŏnophthongus, i. f. *a single vowel.*

Some names of jewels are feminine, *viz.*

* Amĕthystus, i. f. *an amethyst.*
* Chrysŏlithus, i. f. *a chrysolite.*
* Chrysŏphrăsus, i. f. *a kind of topaz.*
* Chrystallus, i. f. *chrystal.*
* Leucochrўsus, i. f. *a jacinth.*
* Sapphīrus, i. f. *a sapphire.*
* Topăzius, i. f. *a topaz.*

See Gen. Rule IX. 4.

Most others of this kind are masculine; as, * Bĕryllus, i. m. *the*

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the beryl. * Carbuncŭlus, i. m. *a carbuncle.* * Opălus, i. m. *the opal.* * Pyropus, i. m. *a ruby.* * Smăragdus, i. m. *an emerald.*

Some names of plants are feminine, *viz.*

* Biblus, i. f. *an Egyptian reed.*
* Byssus, i. f. *fine flax.*
* Costus, i. f. *costmary.*
* Crocus, i. f. *saffron.*
* Hyssopus, i. f. *hyssop.*
* Nardus, i. f. *spikenard.*
* Papyrus, i. f *a shaggy shrub.*

See Gen. Rule IX. 4.

Others of this kind are generally masculine; *as;* Asparăgus, i. m. *asparagus* or *sparrowgrass.* * Ellĕborus, i. m. *ellebore.* Lixivius, i. m. *endive* or *succory.* * Răphănus, i, m. *radish* or *coleworl.*

2. * Chaos, *a confused mass.* * Mĕlos, *a song.* * Epos, *a poem,* are neuter. The last two whereof are found only in the nom. acc. & voc. and *chaos* wants the gen.

3. * Bălănus, i. m. *v. f. the fruit of the palm-tree.*
* Barbĭtus, i. m. *v. f. a harp.*
* Cămēlus, i. m. *v. f. a camel.*
Grossus, i. m. *v. f: a green fig.*
* Phăsēlus, i. m. *v. f. a little ship.*

4. * Atŏmus, i. f. *v.* m. *an atom.*
Cŏlus, i. & us. f. *v.* m. *a distaff.*

III. Nouns of the second declension in *um* and *on* are neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Regnum, i. n. *a kingdom.* * Sympŏsion, i. n. *a banquet.*

THIRD DECLENSION.

I. Nouns of the third declension in *er, or, os, e, n,* are masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Imber, bris. m. *a shower.*
Călor, ōris. m. *heat.*
Flos, ōris. m. *a flower.*
Sermo, ōnis. m. *a speech.*
Pĕcten, ĭnis. m. *a comb.*

EXCEPTIONS.

ER:

1. Cæter, ĕris. n. *vetches.*
Păpāver, ĕris. n. *poppy.*
Pĭper, ĕris. n. *pepper.*
Tūber, ĕris. n. *a mushroom.*
Cădāver, ĕris. n. *a carcass.*
Iter, ĭnĕris. n. *a journey.*
* Spinther, ĕris. n. *a clasp.*
ūber, ĕris n. *a pap.*
Ver, ĕris. n. *the spring.*

2. Linter, tris. m. *v. f. a little boat, a wherry.*

OR.

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OR.

1. Arbor, ŏris. f. *a tree.*
2. Ador, ŏris. & ōris. n. *wheat.* Cor, dis. n. *the heart.*
Æquor, ŏris. n. *the sea.* Marmor, ŏris. n. *marble.*

OS.

2. Arbos, ŏris. f. *a tree.* Dos, ōtis. f. *a dowry.*
Cos, ōtis. f. *a whetstone.* Eos, ōis. f. *the morning.*
3. Os, ōris. n. *the mouth.* Os, ossis. n. *a bone.*

O.

1. Caro, rnis. f. *flesh.* Halo, ōnis. f. *a circle about the sun* or *moon.*
Echo, us. f. *an echo.*
2. Nouns in *io, do, go,* are feminine; as,
ōrātio, ōnis. f. *an oration.* Arundo, ĭnis. f. *a reed.*
Dītio, ōtis. f. *dominion.* Imāgo, ĭnis. f. *an image.*

But nouns in *io,* denoting things corporeal, or numbers, are masculine.

1. Things corporeal; as,

Pūgio, ōnis. m. *a dagger.* Pāpĭlio, ōnis. m. *a butterfly.*
Scīpio, ōnis. m. *a staff.* Vespertīlio, ōnis. m. *a bat.*
Titio, ōnis. m. *a fire-brand.* ūnio, ōnis. m. *a pearl.*

2. Numbers; as,

Ternio, ōnis. m. Quāternio, ōnis. m. Sēnio, ōnis. m. *the numbers, three, four, six.*

The following nouns in *do* and *go* are masculine.

Cardo, ĭnis. m. *a hinge.* ūdo, ōnis. m. *a sock.*
Cūdo, ōnis. m. *a cap.* Harpāgo, ōnis. m. *a grapple.*
Ordo, ĭnis. m. *order.* Ligo, ōnis. m. *a spade.*
Tendo, ĭnis. m. *a tendon.*

The two following are doubtful.

Cupīdo, ĭnis. f. *v.* m. *desire.* Margo, ĭnis. m. *v.* f. *a brink.*

N.

1. Aëdon, ŏnis. f. *a nightingale.* Icon, ŏnis. f. *an image.*
Alcyon, ōnis. f. *a bird called the king's fisher.* Sindon, ōnis. f. *fine linen.*
2. Glūten, ĭnis. n. *glue.* Pollen, ĭnis. n. *fine flour.*
Inguen, ĭnis. n. *the groin.* Unguen, ĭnis. n. *ointment.*
3. Nouns in *men* are neuter; *as,* Carmen, ĭnis. n. *a verse.*

II. Nouns of the third declension in *as, es, is, ys, aus, x,* and *s* after a consonant, are feminine.

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EXAMPLES.

Piĕtas, ātis. f. *piety.*
Fămes, is. f. *hunger.*
Ăvis, is. f. *a bird.*
* Chlămys, ўdis. f. *a clock.*
Laus, audis. f. *praise.*
Pax, ācis. f. *peace.*
Ars, tis. f. *art.*
Mens, tis. f. *the mind.*

EXCEPTIONS.

AS.

1. Greek nouns in *as*, having *antis* in the genitive, are masculine: *as*, * ădămas, antis. m. *an adamant.* * ĕlĕphas, antis. m. *an elephant.*

2. Greek nouns in *as*, having *ătis* in the genitive, are neuter. To which add *vas*; as,

* Artocreas, ătis. n. *a pie.*
* Bŭcĕras, ătis. f. *the herb fenigreek.*
* Erisĭpĕlas, ătis. n. *a sore.*
Vas, āsis. n. *a vessel.*

ES.

1. Ămes, ĭtis. m. *a fowler's staff.*
Cespes, ĭtis. m. *a turf.*
Fōmes, ĭtis. m. *fewel.*
Gurges, ĭtis. m. *a whirlpool.*
Līmes, ĭtis. m. *a bound.*
Palmes, ĭtis. m. *a vinebranch.*
2. Āles, ĭtis. m. *v. f. a bird.*
Păries, ĕtis. m. *a wall.*
Pes, ĕdis. m. *the foot.*
Poples, ĭtis. m. *the ham of the leg.*
Stīpes, ĭtis. m. *a stake.*
Termes, ĭtis. m. *an olive bough.*
Trāmes, ĭtis. m. *a path.*
Pălumbes, is. m. *v. f. a ring-dove.*

3. Greek nouns in *es* are masculine; as,

* Ăcīnăces, is. m. *a scimitar.*
* Lebes, ētis. m. *a kettle.*
* Magnes, ētis. m. *a loadstone.*
* Tăpes, ētis. m. *tapestry.*

4. But these four Greek nouns following are neuter, and found only in the nom. acc. and voc. sing. *viz.* * Căcoēthes, *an evil custom.* * Hippŏmănes, *a kind of venom that grows on the forehead of a foal.* * Nĕpenthes, *the herb kill grief.* * Pănăces, *the herb all heal.*

5. Æs, æris, n. *brass*, or *money.*

IS.

1. Ăquālis, is. m. *a water-pot.*
Assis, is. m. *a plank.*
Axis, is. m. *an axle tree.*
Callis, is. m. *a beaten road.*
Caulis, is. m. *the stalk of an herb.*
Cenchris, is. m. *a speckled serpent.*
Collis, is. m. *a hill.*
Cŭcŭmis, is. m. *a cucumber.*
Ensis, is. m. *a sword.*
Fascis, is. m. *a bundle.*
Fossis, is. m. *a pair of bellows.*
Fustis, is. m. *a staff.*
Glis, ĭtis. m. *a dormouse.*
Lăpis, ĭdis. m. *a stone.*
Mensis, is. m. *a month.*
Mūgĭlis, is. m. *a mullet-fish.*
Orbis, is. m. *a circle.*
Piscis, is. m. *a fish.*

Postis,

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Postis, is. m. *a post.*
Vectis, is. m. *a lever.*
Vermis, is. m. *a worm.*
Unguis, is. m. *the nail.*

Vōmis, ĕris. m. *the plough-share.*
Sanguis, ĭnis. m. *blood.*
Torris, is. m. *a fire-brand.*

2. Latin nouns in *nis* are maſculine; *as*, Pānis, is. m. *bread.*
Crīnis, is. m. *hair.*

But Greek nouns in *nis* are feminine; *as*, * Tȳrannis, ĭdis. f. *tyranny.* * Cōrōnis, ĭdis. f. *the top or end of a thing.*

3. Amnis, is. m. *v.* f. *a river.*
Anguis, is. m. *v.* f. *a ſnake.*
Cānālis, is. m. *v.* f. *a ſpout.*
Cīnis, ĕris. m. *v.* f. *aſhes.*
Clūnis, is. m. *v.* f. *the buttock.*

Finis, is. m. *v.* f. *the end.*
Pulvis, ĕris. m. *v.* f. *duſt.*
Scrōbis, is. m. *v.* f. *a ditch.*
Torquis, is. m. *v.* f. *a chain.*

Note 1. *Amnis, cinis, pulvis*, are but rarely feminine.

Note 2. *Finis, pl.* the frontiers or confines of a country, is always maſculine.

4. Corbis, is. f. *v.* m. *a twig-baſket.*

X.

1. Polyſyllables in *ax* and *ex* are maſculine; *as*; Thōrax, ācis. m. *the breaſt or breaſt-plate.* Frūtex, ĭcis. m., *a ſhrub.*

But theſe following are feminine.

Cārex, ĭcis. f. *ſedge.*
Forfex, ĭcis. f. *a pair of ſciſſars.*
Fornax, ācis. f. *a furnace.*
Hālex, ĕcis. f. *a herring.*
* Pānax, ācis. f. *the herb all-heal.*

2. * Bombyx, ȳcis. m. *a ſilk-worm.*
Călix, ĭcis. m. *a cup.*
* Călyx, ȳcis. m. *the bud of a flower.*
* Coccyx, ȳgis. m. *a cuckow.*
Fornix, ĭcis. m. *a vault.*

* Ŏpŏpānax, ăcis. f. *the juice of that herb.*
* Smīlax, ăcis. f. *a yew-tree.*
Sūpellex, ĕctilis. f. *houſhold-ſtuff.*

Grex, ĕgis. m. *a flock.*
* Ŏnyx, ȳchis. m. *alabaſter.*
* Ŏryx, ȳgis, m. *a wild goat.*
* Phœnix, ĭcis. m. *the bird phœnix.*
Trādux, ŭcis. m. *a graff.*

Note 1. *Bombyx*, ſignifying ſilk, and *Onyx*, a precious ſtone, are feminine.

Note 2. *Grex* and *tradux* are ſometimes, though very rarely, feminine.

3. Calx, alcis. m. *v.* f. *the heel, a goal.*
Cortex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *the bark of a tree.*
* Hyſtrix, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *a porcupine.*
Imbrex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *a gutter tile.*

ŏbex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *a bar or bolt.*
Pūmex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *a pumice ſtone.*
Rūmex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *the herb ſorrel.*
* Sardŏnyx, ȳchis. m. *v.* f. *a precious ſtone.*

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Silex, ycis. m. *v.* f. *a flint.* Vārex, ĭcis. m. *v.* f. *a swoln vein.*

Note 1. *Calx*, signifying chalk or lime, is always feminine.
Note 2. *Cortex*, *ŏbex*, *Pūmex*, *Vārix*, are seldom feminine.

4. Līmax, ācis. f. *v.* m. *a snail.* Lynx, ncis. f. *v.* m. *an ounce.*
* Perdix, ĭcis. f. *v.* m. *a partridge.* Sandix, ĭcis. f. *v.* m. *a purple colour.*
5. Atrĭplex, ycis. n. *v.* f. *the herb orage.*

S after a consonant.

1. Polysyllables in *ps* are masculine; *as*, * Hydrops, ōpis. m. *the dropsy.* Mĕrops, ŏpis. m. *a woodpecker.* * Ĕpops, ŏpis. m. *a lapwing.*—Excep. Forceps, ĭpis. f. *a pair of tongs.*
2. Chălybs, ybis m. *steel.* Mons, tis. m. *a hill.*
Dens, tis. m. *a tooth.* Pons, tis. m. *a bridge.*
Fons, tis. m. *a well.* Rŭdens, tis. m. *a cable.*
Gryps, ypbis. m. *a griffon.* Seps, ĕpis. m. *a serpent.*
Note 1. *Rudens* is sometimes feminine.
Note 2. *Seps*, a hedge, is feminine.
3. ădeps, ĭpis. m. *v.* f. *fatness.* Stirps, pis. m. *v.* f. *the stock of a tree.*
Scrobs, ŏbis. m. *v.* f. *a ditch.*
Serpens, tis. m. *v.* f. *a serpent.*
Note. Stirps, signifying offspring, is always feminine.
4. Anĭmans, tis. f. n. *v.* m. *a living creature.*

III. Nouns of the third declension in *a, e, i, y, c, l, t, ar, ur, us*, are neuter.

EXAMPLES.

* Dogma, ătis. n. *an opinion.* Ănĭmal, ālis. n. *a living creature.*
Mare, is. n. *the sea.* Căput, ĭtis. n. *the head.*
* Hydrŏmĕli, ĭtis. n. *mead.* Calcar, āris. n. *a spur.*
* Mĭsy, yos. n. *vitriol.* Murmur, ŭris. n. *a noise.*
Lac, ctis. n. *milk.* Littus, ŏris n. *the shore.*

EXCEPTIONS.

L.

1. Mūgil, ĭlis. m. *a mullet fish.* Sol, ōlis. m. *the sun.*
2. Sal, ălis. m. *v.* n. *salt, wit.*
Note. Sales, *pl.* witty sayings, is always masculine.

AR.

Salar, āris. m. *a trout, a salmon.*

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UR.

Furfur, ŭris. m. *bran.*
Furtur, ŭris. m. *a turtle-dove.*
Vultur, ŭris. m. *a vulture.*

US.

1. *Lĕpus, mus,* and all the compounds of **pus,* are masculine, except **Lăgōpus,* which is feminine, thus,
Lĕpus, ōris. m. *a hare.*
Mus, ūris. m. *a mouse.*
* Chytrŏpes, ŏdis. m. *a trivet.*
* Trīpus, ŏdis. m. *a three-footed stool.*
* Lăgōpus, ŏdis. f. *a bird's name.* also *the herb hare's foot.*

2. Incus, ūdis. f. *an anvil.*
Jŭventus, ūtis. f. *youth.*
Pălus, ūdis. f. *a fen.*
Sălus, ūtis. f. *health.*
Sĕnectus, ūtis. f. *old age.*
Servĭtus, ūtis. f. *bondage.*
Subscus, ūdis. f. *a dovetail.*
Virtus, ūtis. f. *virtue.*

3. Grus, uis. f. *u.* m. *a crane.*

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension in *us* are masculine, in *u,* neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Fructus, us. m. *fruit.* Cornu, u. n. *a horn.*

EXCEPTIONS.

US.

1. Acus, ūs. f. *a needle.*
Dŏmus, us, & i. f. *a house.*
Ficus, us, & i. f. *a fig.*
2. Penus, us, & i. m. *v.* f. *a store-house.*
Mănus, us. f. *the hand.*
Portĭcus, us, f. *a gallery.*
Trĭbus, us. f. *a tribe.*
Spĕcus, us. m. *v.* f. *a den.*

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine.

EXAMPLES.

Res, ei. f. *a thing.* Spes, ei. f. *hope.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Mĕrīdies, ei. m. *mid-day* or *noon.*
2. Dies, ei. m. *v.* f. *a day.*

Note, Dies pl. is always masculine.

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Of plural and other defective nouns.

1. Plural nouns in *i* are maſculine, in *æ* feminine, in *a* neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Cancelli, orum. m. *lattices.* Cūnæ, arum. f. *a cradle.* Arma, orum. n. *arms.*

2. The gender of nouns wanting the nominative is known by applying the rules to a nominative ſuppoſed.

EXAMPLES.

Injuſſu. abl. m. († Injuſſus). *without leave.* Prĕcis. gen. f. († Prex). *of a prayer.* ŏpis. gen. f. († Ops). *of help.* Fēmĭnis, gen. n. († Fēmen). *of the thigh.* Fŏres, ium. f. († Fŏris). *a door.* Rĕpĕtundarum. gen. f. († Rĕpĕtundæ). *extortion.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Caſſe. abl. m. († Caſſis). *with a net.* Impĕte. abl. m. († Impes *or* Impĕtis). *with force.* Verbĕre. abl. n. († Verber). *with a ſcourge.* ĭdus, uum. f. († ĭdus. nom. ſing. *the ides of the month.*

By the rules hitherto delivered the gender of any noun might be determined, were it not that ſuch is the genius of the Latin language, that nouns of a certain ſignification, or of ſome other particular quality, whatever be their termination or declenſion, are to be eſteemed maſculine, and others feminine or neuter. Hence another ſet of rules becomes neceſſary.

SECTION II.

Rules of gender, founded on the ſignification or ſome other quality of nouns, commonly called GENERAL RULES; as extending to nouns of every declenſion, and of all terminations.

THE general and ſpecial rules, with reſpect to one another, may be conſidered in two different views, viz.

1. The general rules may be conſidered as the principal or primary ones, and the ſpecial rules as ſupplimental to them: That is, the general rules are to be conſulted for the gender of a noun in the firſt place; and if they ſolve the caſe in queſtion, you reſt ſatisfied: but if they fail to determine the gender of the noun propoſed, you then have recourſe to the ſpecial rules, which

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which now take place, and supply the defect of the general ones. Hence, in grammatical tracts, the general rules are commonly placed in the front, and have the special rules subjoined to them.

2. The general rules may be considered as so many exceptions from the special ones. Thus, a noun in *a* of the first declension is feminine by the special rule; but if such a noun denote a male, then, by the general rule, it is excepted, and is masculine. On the other hand, if the noun in *a* denote a female, or be the name of a town, country, or tree, it is not excepted, but continues feminine, by the joint authority both of the special and general rules.

Hence it is obvious, that the general and special rules will sometimes concur in assigning the same gender to a noun, and sometimes they will clash or disagree; in which case the general rule is properly exceptive, and always takes place.

It is a matter of no great importance, whether these two kinds of rules be considered in the first or second view; but it seems to be a better method, at least easier for the learner, to study the special rules in the first place, and afterwards the general ones, and that on account of the many references from the latter to the former; and this is the reason of the order in which they are here delivered.

RULE I.

Nouns denoting males are masculine.

To this rule belong,

1. Names of males; whether proper; *as*, Æneas, æ. m. *a man's name*; Bucĕphălus, i. m. *the name of a horse*; Hylax, ăcis. m. *the name of a dog*: Or appellative; *as*, Frāter, tris. m. *a brother*; ĕquus. i. m. *a horse*; Taurus, i. m. *a bull*.

2. Gentiles; *as*, Persa, æ. m. *a Persian*; Tros, ois. m. a *Trojan*.

3. Names of spirits and heathen gods; *as*, Sātānas, æ. m. *Satan*; Mars, tis. m. *the god of war*.

RULE II.

Nouns denoting females are feminine.

To this rule belong,

1. Names of females; whether proper; *as*, Hĕlĕna, æ. f. *a woman's name*; Thoe, es. f. *the name of a mare*; Lȳcisca, æ. f. *the name of a bitch*; Or appellative; *as*, Sŏror, ōris. f. *a sister*; ĕqua, æ f. *a mare*; Vacca, æ. f. *a cow*.

2. Gentiles; *as*, Troas, ădis. f. *a Trojan woman*; Sĭcĕlis, ĭdis. f. *a woman of Sicily*.

3. Names

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3. Names of heathen goddesses; *as*, Vĕnus, ĕris. f. *the goddess of love.*

RULE III.

Nouns denoting either sex are of the common gender.

EXAMPLES.

Părens, tis. c. *a parent.*
Infans, tis. c. *a child.*
Cīvis, is. c. *a citizen.*
Cānis, is. c. *a dog* or *bitch.*

Note 1. To this rule belong such nouns only as are used in the masculine gender to signify males, and in the feminine to signify females. For there are a great many nouns which denote either sex, and yet are always masculine, or admit only of an adjective masculine; *as*, Hŏmo, ĭnis m. *a man* or *woman*; Fur, ŭris. m. *a thief*; Advĕna, æ. m. *a stranger*; Latro, ōnis. m. *a robber*; Caupo, ōnis. m. *an innkeeper*; Pugil, ĭlis. m. *a champion*; Exul, ŭlis. m. *a banished person*; Præses, ĭdis. m *a president*; Artĭfex, ĭcis. m. *an artist*; opĭfex, ĭcis. *a maker*, &c.

Note 2. Names of brute animals denoting either sex take generally the gender of their termination; *as*, Ĕlĕphantus, i. m. *an elephant*; Passer, ĕris. m. *a sparrow*; Salmo, ōnis. m. *a salmon*; Vulpes, is. f. *a fox*; Aquĭla, æ. f. *an eagle*; Bālæna, æ f. *a whale.* The sex is pointed out by adding the word *mas* or *fœmina*; *as*, Liv. xxviii. 11. *Agnus mas idemque fœmina natus erat*

Note 3. The extent of this rule will appear to be but small from the following verses, in which the nouns of the common gender are all comprehended.

Conjux, *atque* părens, infans, patruēlis, *et* hæres,
Affīnis, vindex, jūdex, dux, miles, *et* hostis,
Augur, *et* antistes, jŭvĕnis, convīva, sācerdos,
Mūnĭqueceps, vātes, ădolescens, cīvis, *et* auctor,
Custos, nĕmo, cŏmes, testis, sus, bo*sque* cănĭ*sque*,
Interpre*sque*, clĭens, princeps, præs, martyr, *et* obses.

RULE IV.

Names of months, winds, rivers, and mountains, are masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Aprīlis, is. m. *the month of April.*
Aquĭlo, ōnis. m. *the north wind.*
Tĭbĕris, is. m. *the river Tiber.*
Othrys, yos. m. *a hill in Thessaly.*

Note 1. The names of all the months, and many of the names of winds, are properly adjectives, and used in the masculine,

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feuline, because the suppressed substantive *mensis* or *ventus* is of that gender, according to Rule X. following.

Note 2. A great many names both of rivers and mountains, especially those in *a*, *e*, *um*, keep the gender of their termination: *as*, Matrōna, æ. f. *the river Marne in France*; Lēthe, es. f. Styx, ўgis, f. *rivers in hell*; Plemmўrium, i. n. *a river in Sicily*; Ætna, æ. f. *a mountain in Sicily*; Rhōdŏpe, es. f. *a mountain in Thrace*; Sōracte, is. n. *a hill in Italy*; Pēlion, i. n. *a hill in Theſſaly*.

RULE V.

Names of countries, towns, trees, ſhips, and poems, are feminine.

EXAMPLES.

Ægyptus, i. f. *Egypt*. Argo, us. f. *the ſhip Argo*.
Cŏrinthus, i. f. *the city Corinth*. Æneis, eidos, f. *Virgil's Æneid*.
Pŏmus, i. f. *an apple-tree*.

Note. The names of countries and towns comprehended in this rule, are chiefly those in *us* and *os* of the ſecond declenſion, and thoſe in *o* of the third; *as*, Cherſōnēſus, i. f. *the name of a country*; ēpīrus, i. m. *the name of a kingdom*; Cyprus, i. f. *the iſland Cyprus*; Gnoſſus, i. f. *a town in Crete*; Cnĭdus, i. f. *a city in Caria*; Sāmos, i. f. *the iſland Samos*; Pўlos, i. f. *the city Pylos*; Trœzen, ēnis. f. Eleuſin, ĭnis. f. Lăcedæmon, ŏnis. f. *names of cities*

Moſt of the other names of towns and countries retain the gender of their termination; *as*, Agrăgas, antis. m. Sulmo, ōnis. m. *names of towns*; Brĭtannia, æ. f. *the iſle of Britain*; Persēs, ĭdis. f. *the kingdom of Perſia*; Rōma, æ. f. Carthāgo, ĭnis. f. *the cities Rome and Carthage*; Londinum, i. n. *the city London*; Albion, i. n. *the iſland Albion* or *Great Britain*; Ilion, i. n. *the city Troy*; Præneste, is. n. Tibur, ŭris. n. *cities in Italy*. Alſo plurals; *as*, Părĭſii, orum. m. *the city Paris in France*; Veĭi, orum. m. *a city in Tuſcany*; Athēnæ, arum. f. *the city Athens*; Sūſa, orum. n. *a city in Perſia*; Hiĕrōsŏlўma, orum. n. *the city Jeruſalem*; Gādes, ium. f. *the iſland Cadiz in Spain*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Names of countries and towns.

1. Names of towns in *us* of the third declenſion are generally maſculine; *as*, Hydrus, untis. m. Peſĭnus, untis. m. Sēlĭnus, untis. m

The three following names of towns are alſo maſculine; *viz.* Cănōpus, i. m. Tūnes, ētis. m. Tecmon, ōnis. m. To which add, Pontus, i. m. *the name of a kingdom*; Sāſon, ōnis. m. *the name of a ſmall iſland*.

2. *Argos*, *Tŭder*, *Gădir*, names of towns, are neuter. The laſt

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laſt two occur only in the nom. or acc. ſing. *Argos* has only the nom. acc. and abl. ſing; but in the plural is complete, and maſculine; *thus*, Argi, orum. m. *a famous city of Achaia in Peloponneſus.*

3. Theſe three names of towns are commonly feminine, but ſometimes maſculine, *viz.* Mărăthon, ōnis. f. *v.* m. Pharsālus, i. f. *v.* m. Ăbȳdos, i. f. *v.* m.

4. *Anxur* is generally neuter, ſometimes maſculine. Anxur, ŭris. n. *v.* m. *a town in Italy.*

a. Names of trees.

1. *Oleaſter, Rhamnus,* and *Sentis* are maſculine: ŏleaſter, tri. m. *a wild olive-tree*; Rhamnus, i. m. *the white bramble* or *buckthorn*; Sentis, is. m. *a brier* or *thorn.*

2. * *Cȳtiſus* and *Rubus* are generally maſculine, but ſometimes feminine. * Cȳtĭſus, i. m. *v.* f. *a kind of ſhrub*; Rūbus, i. m. *v.* f. *a bramble.*

3. *Lărix,* * *Lotus,* and *Cupreſſus,* are commonly feminine, but ſometimes maſculine. Lărix, ĭcis. f. *v.* m. *the larch-tree*; Lōtus, i. f. *v.* m. *the lot-tree*; Cūpreſſus, i. f. *v.* m. *the cypreſs-tree.*

4. Names of trees in *um* or *on* are neuter; *as*, Buxum, i. n. *the buſh* or *box tree*; Liguſtrum, i. n. *privet*; Goſſȳpion, i. n. *the cotton-tree.*

To which add.

Ăcer, ĕris. n. *a maple-tree.*	Sĭler, ĕris. n. *the oſier.*
Rōbur, ŏris. n. *oak.*	Sūber, ĕris. n. *the cork-tree.*

3. Names of ſhips and poems.

1. Proper names given to ſhips or poems retain their own gender; *as*, Pȳthon, ōnis. m. Trĭton, ōnis. m. *names of males given to ſhips.* Ajax, ācis. m. Ŏreſtes, is. m. Hippŏlȳtus, i. m. *names of men given to tragedies.*

2. Names of poems wanting the ſingular number keep the gender of their termination; *as*, * Ădelphi, orum. m. * Būcŏlĭca, orum. n. * Georgĭca. orum. n. * Argōnautĭca, orum. n.

RULE VI.

AS with its parts and compounds are maſculine.

EXAMPLES.

1. As, assis. m. *a pound weight of twelve ounces, a piece of coin, an eſtate,* or *any whole to be divided into twelve equal parts.*

2. Its parts; *as*, Sextans, tis. m. *two ounces*, or *two twelfth parts*; Quadrans, tis. m. *three ounces*, or *three 12ths*, or *one 4th*; Triens, tis. m. *four ounces*, or *four 12ths*, or *one 3d*; Quincunx, ncis. m. *five ounces*, or *five 12ths*; Sēmis, issis. m. *ſix ounces*, or

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one half; Septunx, ncis. m. *seven ounces* or *seven 12ths*; Bes, ssis, m. *eight ounces*, or *eight 12ths*; Dodrans, tis. m. *nine ounces*, or *nine 12ths*; or *three 4ths*; Dextans, antis. m. *ten ounces*, or *ten 12ths*; Deunx, ncis. m. *eleven ounces*, or *eleven 12ths*.

Excep. Uncia, æ. f. *an ounce* or *one 12th part.*

3. Its compounds; *as*, Dēcussis, is. m. *ten asses*; Centussis, is. m. *an hundred asses.*

RULE VII.

Indeclinable nouns are neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Git. n. *a kind of cockle.*
Gummi. n. *gum.*
Pondo. n. *a pound weight.*
Fas. n. *equity.*
Nĕfas. n. *wickedness.*
Sĭnăpi. n. *mustard seed.*

RULE VIII.

Letters, words, or clauses, used nominally, or by way of substantive nouns, are neuter.

EXAMPLES.

1. Letters; *as*, a parvum, *a little* a; i longum, *a long* i.

2. Words; *as*, Scire tuum nihil est, *Thy knowledge is nothing*; Cras istud, *that to-morrow*; Illud ămor est verbum, *that* ămor *is a verb*; Lux est mŏnŏsyllăbum, Lux *is monosyllabical*, i. e. *a word of one syllable.*

3. Clauses; *as*, Invĕnire vēritātem est jūcundum, *To discover truth is pleasant*; Mŏri pro patria est dulce, *To die for one's country is sweet.*

RULE IX.

Appellatives, or general words, often give gender to particulars of their own tribe.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Būbo*, though generally masculine, as ending in *o*, yet sometimes is used in the feminine, because the appellative *ăvis* or *vŏlucris* is feminine. *Thus*, Virg. Æn. 4 462. Sōla būbo, *the solitary owl*, i. e. Sōla ăvis būbo, *the solitary bird the owl.* In like manner *Iāder*, though commonly masculine, is sometimes used in the neuter, because the general word *flūmen* is neut. Lucan. iv.

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ov. 495. Tĕpĭdum lăder, *the warm lader*, i. e. Tĕpĭdum flūmen lader, *the warm river lader*.

2. From this rule appears the reaſon why the names of months, winds, rivers, and mountains, are maſculine; namely, becauſe the appellatives *menſis*, *ventus*, *flŭvius*, and *mons* are maſculine.

3. In like manner, the names of countries, towns, trees, ſhips, and poems, are feminine; becauſe the general words *rĕgio*, *urbs*, *arbor*, *nāvis*, *fābŭla*, are feminine.

4. The names of ſome jewels, herbs, and plants too are feminine, for no other reaſon but becauſe the appellatives *gemma*, *herba*, *planta* are feminine.

5. The names of letters are alſo often feminine, becauſe the general word *lĭtĕra* is feminine.

6. The names of males and females probably too derive their gender from the general words *mas*, *fœmĭna*, *vir*, *mŭlier*, *deus*, *dea*, *ſpirĭtus*, *nympha*, *fŭria*, or the like.

RULE X.

Adjectives uſed ſubſtantively take the gender of the ſuppreſſed ſubſtantive.

EXAMPLES.

1. Mŏlāris, is. m. (*ſup.* lăpis), *a millſtone*. ŏriens, tis. m. (*ſup.* ſol). *the riſing ſun, the eaſt*. Torrens, tis. m. (*ſup.* fluvius). *a ſtream, a land-flood*.

2. Patria, æ. f. (*ſup.* terra). *one's native country*. Rēgia, æ. f. (*ſup.* domus). *a palace*.

3. Triſte, is. n. (*ſup. negotium*). *a ſad thing*.

RULE XI.

Adjectives have all the three genders.

Note 1. Some adjectives have but one termination; *as*, fēlix, *happy*; hĕbes, *dull*; vĕtus, *old*. Some have two; *as*, mollis, e. *ſoft*; dūrior, us. *harder*. And ſome have three; *as*, albus, a, um. *white*; ācer, cris, cre. *ſharp*.

Note 2. Some adjectives occur moſtly in the maſculine, ſome moſtly in the feminine, and ſome moſtly in the neuter. Others again are found in the common gender, and ſeldom or never in the neuter.

CHAP.

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CHAP. II.

Of the PRETERITES and SUPINES of VERBS.

I. GENERAL RULES; or, Rules applicable to verbs of all conjugations.

RULE I.

COmpound verbs form the preterite and ſupine like the ſimple; as,

Rĕdămo, rĕdămāvi, rĕdămātum, *to love again*, like ămo, ămāvi, ămātum, *to love*.

There are a great many exceptions from this rule, which will be taken notice of, as they occur, in the reſpective conjugations to which the verbs belong.

RULE II.

When ſimple verbs redouble the preterite, the compounds drop the firſt ſyllable; as,

Pello, pĕpŭli, *to drive away, to beat back*; Repello, rĕpŭli, *and not* rĕpĕpŭli, *to drive back, to repel.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Some few compounds retain that ſyllable, *viz.*

1. Præcurro, præcŭcurri, *to run before*; — *from* curro, *to run.*
2. Rĕpungo, rĕpŭpŭgi, *to prick again*; — *from* pungo, *to prick.*
3. The compounds of *do*, *ſto*, *diſco*, and *poſco*; as,

Addo, addĭdi, *to add*
Aſto, aſtĭti, *to ſtand by.*
Ēdiſco, ēdĭdĭci, *to learn by heart.*
Depoſco, dēpŏpoſci, *to demand.*

RULE III.

When a compound is formed from the ſimple by changing *a* into *i*, the ſupine has *e*; as,

Perfĭcio,

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Perfĭcio, *perfēci*, perfectum, *to perfect*; — *from* Făcio, *fēci*, factum, *to make.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Diſplĭceo, diſplĭcui, diſplĭcitum, *to diſpleaſe*; — *from* Plăceo, plăcui, placĭtum, *to pleaſe.*

2. Verbs in *do* and *go*; as,
Rĕcĭdo, rĕcĭdi, rĕcāſum, *to fall back*; — *from* Cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāſum, *to fall*
Ădĭgo, ădēgi, actum, *to drive in*; — *from* Ăgo, ēgi, actum, *to do* or *drive.*

3. The compounds of *hăbeo*, *săpio*, *sălio*, and *ſtătuo*; as,
Prohĭbeo, prohĭbui, prohĭbĭtum, *to forbid*; — *from* Hăbeo, hăbui, hăbĭtum, *to have.*
Dēsĭpio, dēsĭpui, † dēsĭpĭtum, *to play the fool*; — *from* Săpio, săpui, † săpĭtum, *to be wiſe.*
Insĭlio, insĭlui, & ii, inſultum, *to leap upon*; — *from* Sălio, săkui, & ii, ſaltum, *to leap.*
Inſtĭtuo, inſtĭtui, inſtĭtūtum, *to appoint*; — *from* Stătuo, ſtătui, ſtătūtum, *to reſolve.*

RULE IV.

Verbs having *a* in the preſent retain *a* in the ſupine; as,

Căpio, cēpi, captum, *to take.* Fallo, fĕfelli, falſum, *to deceive.*

RULE V.

Verbs having no preterite, always want the ſupine; as, polleo, gliſco, vergo, fĕrio. *Except* Cieo, — cĭtum, *to rouſe.*

RULE VI.

The preſent of the indicative and the preſent of the infinitive have always the ſame initial letters or ſyllables, and differ only in the final part or termination; as,

Ambŭlo, ambŭlāvi, ambŭlātum, ambŭlāre, *to walk.* Tollo, ſuſtŭli, ſublātum, tollĕre, *to lift up.*

II. SYN-

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II. SPECIAL RULES, or such as are restricted to verbs of a particular conjugation.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the first conjugation form the preterite in *āvi*, and the supine in *ātum*; *as*, ămo, ămāvi, ămātum, *to love*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Crĕpo, crĕpui, crĕpĭtum, are. neut.	*to crack* or *crash, to talk of, to brag.*
Cŭbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, are. neut.	*to lie, to sit at table.*
Do, dĕdi, dătum, dare. act.	*to give.*
Dŏmo, dŏmui, dŏmĭtum, are. act.	*to tame* or *subdue.*
Frĭco, frĭcui, frĭctum, are. act.	*to rub.*
Jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, are. act.	*to help, to delight.*
Lăbo, —— —— are. neut.	*to totter, to fail* or *decay.*
Lăvo, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, lăvātum, are. act.	*to wash, to bathe.*
Mĭco, mĭcui, —— are. neut.	*to glitter* or *glance, to beat* or *pant.*
Nĕco, nĕcāvi & nĕcui, nĕcātum, are. act. (nex)	*to slay, to kill.*
Nexo, — — are. freq. (necto).	*to knit* or *tie.*
Plĭco, — — are. act.	*to fold.*
Pōto, pōtāvi, pōtum, & pōtātum, are. act.	*to drink, to swill, to tipple.*
Sĕco, sĕcui, sectum, are. act.	*to cut.*
Sŏno, sŏnui, sŏnĭtum, are. neut. (sonus).	*to sound.*
Sto, stĕti, stātum, are. neut.	*to stand.*
Tŏno, tŏnui, tŏnitum, are. neut.	*to thunder.*
Vĕto, vĕtui, vĕtĭtum, are. act.	*to forbid.*

NOTES.

1. *As* crĕpo, *so* con-, in-, per-, re-, crĕpo. *But* discrĕpo *has* discrĕpāvi *rather than* discrĕpui, *to disagree.*

2. The compounds of *cŭbo*, without *m* before *bo*, are of the first conjugation; *as*, Accŭbo, *to sit nigh*; Excŭbo, *to watch*; Recŭbo, *to lie all along*. Those having *m* before *bo* are of the third; *as*, Incumbo, *to lie upon*; Succumbo, *to yield*. But both the former and latter retain *cŭbui* and *cŭbĭtum* in the preterite and supine.

3. As *do*, so all its compounds of the first conjugation, *viz.* Vēnundo, *to sell*; Pessundo, *to overthrow*; Sătisdo, *to give surety*; Circundo,

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cundo, *to surround.* The other compounds of *do* are of the third conjugation, and take *dĭdi* and *dĭtum*; *as*, Addo, addĭdi, adĭtum, *to add*; Vendo, vendĭdi, vendĭtum, *to sell.* But *abscondo* has *abscondi* oftener than *abscondĭdi, absconditum*, to hide.

4. *Intermĭco* is like the simple verb *mico*. But ēmĭco has ēmĭcui, ēmĭcātum, *to shine forth*; and Dimĭco, dimĭcāvi, (*seldom* dimĭcui), dimĭcātum, *to fight.*

5. The compounds of *nĕco* are only two, *viz.* ēnĕco, āvi, ātum, *&* ēnĕcui, ēnectum, *to put to death.* Interněco, āvi, ātum, *&* ectum, *to put all to the sword.*

6. *Plico*, compounded with a noun, or with the prepositions *sub* and *re*, takes āvi, ātum only; *as*, Duplĭco, āvi, ātum, *to double*; Multiplĭco, āvi, ātum, *to multiply*; Supplĭco, āvi, ātum, *to intreat humbly*; Replĭco, āvi, ātum, *to unfold, to reply.* But *plico* compounded with any other preposition takes āvi, ātum, or ui, ĭtum; *as*, Applĭco, *to join* or *apply*; Implĭco, *to fold in, to entangle*; Complĭco, *to fold together*; Explĭco, *to unfold, to explain.*

7. The compounds of *sto* take *stĭti, stĭtum*, but oftener *stātum*; *as*, Ásto, astĭti, astĭtum *&* astātum, *to stand by.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the second conjugation make the preterite in *ui*, and the supine in *ĭtum*; *as*, Hăbeo, hăbui, hăbĭtum, *to have.*

Note. The compounds of *hăbeo* change ă into ĭ; *as*, Prohĭbeo, prohĭbui, prohĭbĭtum, *to forbid.* *Except* Posthăbeo, posthăbui, posthăbĭtum, *to postpone.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1.

Neuter verbs want the supine; *as*, Splendeo, splendui, ——ēre, *to shine*; Mădeo, mădui, ——ēre. *to be moist.* *And so* albeo, āreo, calleo, condeo, ĕgeo, indĭgeo, flŏreo, frondeo, horreo, nĭteo, palleo, păteo, rĭgeo, sordeo, tĕpeo, vĭgeo, *&c.*

But these neuters following retain the supine, *viz.*

†Xleo, ălui, ălĭtum,	*to take root, to stick fast, to grow.*
Călĕo, călui, călĭtum,	*to be hot* or *warm.*
Cāreo, cărui, cărĭtum,	*to want, to be free from.*
Dŏleo, dŏlui, dŏlĭtum,	*to grieve, to be sorry.*
Jăceo, jăcui, jăcĭtum,	*to lie.*
Lătĕo, lătui, lătĭtum,	*to lurk* or *lie hid.*
Lĭceo, lĭcui, lĭcĭtum,	*to be lawful, to be prized* or *valued.*

Mĕreo,

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Mĕreo, mĕrui, mĕrĭtum,	*to earn* or *gain, to deserve.*
Nŏceo, nŏcui, nŏcĭtum,	*to hurt* or *wrong.*
Ŏleo, ŏlui, ŏlĭtum,	*to smell of.*
Păreo, părui, părĭtum,	*to appear, to obey.*
Plăceo, plăcui, plăcĭtum,	*to please.*
Tăceo, tăcui, tăcĭtum,	*to be silent.*
Văleo, vălui, vălĭtum,	*to be strong* or *powerful, to be in health, to be worth.*

NOTES.

1. The only compound of †*leo* in use is, Coăleo, coălui, coălĭtum, *to grow together.*

2. The compounds of *lăteo* and *tăceo* change ă into ĭ, and want the supine; *as*, Dēlĭteo, dēlĭtui, —— ēre. *to lie hid*; Contĭceo, contĭcui, —— ēre. *to keep silence.*

3. The compounds of *ŏleo* are ob-, per-, red-, sŭb-, ŏleo, ui, ĭtum.

4. The compounds of *plăceo* are com-, per-, plăceo; and Displĭceo, ui, ĭtum, *to displease.*

2.

Verbs in *veo* take *vi, tum*; *as*, Mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, *to move*; Fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, *to cherish*; Vŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, *to vow.*

But neuters in *veo* want the supine; *as*, Păveo, pāvi, —— ēre, *to be in great fear.*

3.

Algeo, alsi, — ēre. neut.	*to be very cold* or *chill.*
Arceo, arcui, — ēre. act.	*to keep off, to drive away.*
Ardeo, arsi, arsum, ēre. neut.	*to burn, to be in a flame.*
Ăveo, —— ēre. act.	*to covet* or *desire.*
Augeo, auxi, auctum, ēre. act.	*to increase.*
Căveo, cāvi, cautum, ēre. act.	*to be aware, to take care of.*
Censeo, censui, censum, ēre. act.	*to judge, to vote, to be angry.*
Cieo, —citum, ēre. act.	*to move* or *stir, to rouse, to call.*
Denseo, — ēre. neut. (Densus).	*to grow thick.*
Docĕo, docui, doctum, ēre. act.	*to teach, to inform.*
Făveo, fāvi, fautum, ēre. act.	*to favour, to wish one well.*
Ferveo, ferbui, — ēre. neut.	*to be hot, to boil, to rage.*
Flăveo, — ēre. neut. (Flavus).	*to be yellow.*
Fleo, flēvi, flētum, ēre. act.	*to weep, to lament.*
Frīgeo, frixi, — ēre. neut. (Frīgus)	*to be cold.*
Fulgeo, fulsi, — ēre. neut.	*to shine, to glitter.*
Glăbreo, — ēre. neut. (Glaber).	*to be smooth* or *bare.*
Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, ēre. neut.	*to stick, to doubt.*
Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum, ēre. act.	*to indulge, to cocker, to grant.*
Jŭbeo, jussi, jussum, ēre. act.	*to bid, to command.*

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Lacteo, —— ēre. neut. (Lac).	*to suck milk.*
† Leo, lēvi, lētum, ēre. act.	*to anoint, to besmear.*
Līveo, —— ēre. neut.	*to be black and blue, to envy or grudge.*
Lūceo, luxi,— ēre. neut. (Lux).	*to give light, to shine.*
Lūgeo, luxi, — ēre. act.	*to mourn, to lament.*
Mănĕo, mansi, mansum, ēre. neut.	*to stay or tarry.*
Miſceo, miſcui, miſtum, & mixtum, ēre. act.	*to mix or mingle, to put into confuſion.*
Mœreo, —— ēre neut.	*to be ſad or ſorrowful.*
Mordeo, mŏmordi, morſum, ēre. act.	*to bite or nip, to ſting.*
Mulceo, mulſi, mulſum, ēre. act.	*to ſtroke or ſooth, to tame or calm.*
Mulgeo, mulſi, mulſum, & multum, ēre. act.	*to milk.*
Neo, nēvi, nētum, ēre. act.	*to ſpin.*
† Nīteo, —— ēre. neut.	*to ſhine, to glitter.*
† Nīveo, nīvi & nixi,— ēre. neut.	*to wink.*
ŏ'eo, ŏlēvi, ŏlētum, ēre. neut.	*to grow, to burn.*
Pendeo, pŏpendi, penſum, ēre. neut.	*to hang.*
† Pleo, plēvi, plētum, ēre. act.	*to fill.*
Polleo, —— ēre. neut.	*to be able, to bear ſway, to excel.*
Prandeo, prandi, pranſum, ēre. neut.	*to dine.*
Rīdeo, rīſi, rīſum, ēre. n. & act.	*to laugh or ſmile, to mock.*
Scăteo, —— ēre. neut.	*to bubble up as water, to abound.*
Sĕdeo, sēdi, ſeſſum, ēre. neut.	*to ſit, to ſettle.*
Sīleo, sīlui, — ēre. n. & act.	*to be ſilent, to keep ſilence.*
Sorbeo, ſorbui, ſorptum, ēre. act.	*to ſup or ſuck in, to waſte.*
Spondeo, ſpŏpondi, ſponſum, ēre. act.	*to promiſe, to be ſurety, to eſpouſe.*
Strīdeo, ſtrīdi, — ēre. neut.	*to croſs or creak, to whizz or buzz, to hiſs.*
Suādeo, ſuāſi, ſuāſum, ēre. act.	*to adviſe, to perſuade.*
† Sueo, ſuēvi, ſuētum, ēre. neut.	*to accuſtom.*
Tĕneo, tĕnui, tentum, ēre. act.	*to hold.*
Tergeo, terſi, terſum, ēre. act.	*to wipe.*
Tĭmeo, tĭmui, — ēre. act.	*to fear.*
Tondeo, tŏtondi, tonſum, ēre. act	*to clip or ſhear.*
Torqueo, torſi, tortum, ēre. act.	*to twiſt or wreathe, to throw.*
Torreo, torrui, toſtum, ēre. act.	*to roaſt or broil, to toaſt or bake.*
Turgeo, tuſi, — ēre. neut.	*to ſwell, to ſprout.*
Video, vīdi, vīſum, ēre. act.	*to ſee.*
Vieo, viēvi, viētum, ēre. act.	*to tie with twigs, to hoop a veſſel.*
Urgeo & Urgueo, urſi,— ēre. act.	*to preſs or puſh on, to urge.*

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1. The compounds of *arceo* have *ĭtum* in the supine, *viz.* Coërceo, ŭi, ĭtum, *to restrain*; Exerceo, ŭi, ĭtum, *to exercise*.

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3. The only compound of † *nīdeo* is Rēnīdeo, —— ēre. neut. *to shine, to smile.*

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6. *As* † pleo, *so* com-, de-, ex-, im-, adim-, op-, re-, sup-, pleo.

7. The compounds of *Sĕdeo* are as-, con-, dē-, dis-, in-, ob-, pos-, per-, præ-, rĕ-, sub-, sīdeo; circumsīdeo *or* circumsĕdeo, sŭpersĕdeo. Of these dē-, dis-, per-, præ, rĕ-, sub-, sīdeo want the supine.

8. The compounds of *tĕneo* are abs, at-, per-, con-, dē-, dis-, ob-, rĕ, sus-tĭneo. But the first three want the supine.

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THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the third conjugation admit of no common rule, but form their preterites and supines very differently; and are therefore here ranged in the alphabetical order of their terminations.

1. CIO.

Făcio, fēci, factum, ĕre. act.	*to do, to make, to cause.*
Jăcio, jēci, jactum, ĕre act.	*to throw* or *cast, to lay.*
† Lăcio, laxi, lactum, ĕre. act.	*to allure, to wheedle.*
† Spĕcio, spexi, spectum, ĕre. act.	*to see, to behold.*

NOTES.

1. *Făcio* compounded with prepositions, and all the compounds of *jăcio*, change ă into ĭ, and take *ēci, ectum*; *as*, Affĭcio, affēci, affectum, *to move, to affect*; Abjĭcio, abjēci, abjectum, *to throw away.*

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Lacteo, —— ēre. neut. (Lac).	*to suck milk.*
† Leo, lēvi, lētum, ēre. act.	*to anoint, to besmear.*
Līveo, —— ēre. neut.	*to be black and blue, to envy or grudge.*
Lūceo, luxi,— ēre. neut (Lux).	*to give light, to shine.*
Lūgeo, luxi, — ēre. act.	*to mourn, to lament.*
Măneo, mansi, mansum, ēre. neut.	*to stay or tarry.*
Miſceo, miſcui, miſtum, & mixtum, ēre. act.	*to mix or mingle, to put into confuſion.*
Mœreo, —— ēre neut.	*to be ſad or ſorrowful.*
Mordeo, mŏmordi, morſum, ēre. act.	*to bite or nip, to ſting.*
Mulceo, mulſi, mulſum, ēre. act.	*to ſtroke or ſooth, to tame or calm.*
Mulgeo, mulſi, mulſum, & multum, ēre. act.	*to milk.*
Neo, nēvi, nētum, ēre. act.	*to ſpin.*
† Nīteo, —— ēre. neut.	*to ſhine, to glitter.*
† Nīveo, nīvi & nixi, — ēre. neut.	*to wink.*
ŏ'eo, ŏlēvi, ŏlētum, ēre. neut.	*to grow, to burn.*
Pendĕo, pŏpendi, penſum, ēre. neut.	*to hang.*
† Pleo, plēvi, plētum, ēre. act.	*to fill.*
Polleo, —— ēre. neut.	*to be able, to bear ſway, to excel*
Prandeo, prandi, pranſum, ēre. neut.	*to dine.*
Rīdeo, rīſi, rīſum, ēre. n. & act.	*to laugh or ſmile, to mock.*
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2. DIO, GIO, PIO.

Fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, ĕre. act.	*to dig, to delve, to stab.*
Fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to fly* or *run away, to escape.*
Căpio, cēpi, captum, ĕre. act.	*to take* or *seize, to contain.*
Cŭpio, cŭpīvi, cŭpītum, ĕre. act.	*to desire.*
Răpio, răpui, raptum, ĕre. act.	*to snatch, to take away.*
Săpio, săpui, — ĕre. neut.	*to taste* or *relish, to be wise.*

Note. The compounds of *căpio, răpio, săpio*, change ă into ĭ; *as*, Accĭpio, accēpi, acceptum, *to receive*; Abrĭpio, abrīpui, abreptum, *to snatch away*; Dēsĭpio, dēsĭpui, — *to dote, to be a fool.* Except Antĕcăpio, antĕcēpi, antĕcaptum, *to take beforehand.*

3. RIO, TIO.

Părio, pĕpĕri, părĭtum & partum, ĕre. act.	*to bear* or *bring forth.*
Quătio, quassi, quassum, ĕre. act.	*to shake.*

Note. The compounds of *quătio* terminate in *cŭtio*, and have *cussi, cussum*; *as*, Dēcŭtio, dēcussi, dēcussum, *to shake off.*

4. UO.

Verbs in *uo* take *ui, ūtum*; *as*, Arguo, argui, argūtum, *to argue* or *prove, to bewray, to accuse*; Suo, sui, sūtum, *to sew* or *stitch*; Stătuo, stătui, stătūtum, *to set* or *place, to resolve, to appoint*; Spuo, spui, spūtum, *to spit.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *stătuo* change ă into ĭ; *as*, Constĭtuo, constĭtui, constĭtūtum, *to resolve* or *determine*
2. The compounds of *spuo, viz.* con-, de-, ex-, in-, re-, spuo, scarce admit the supine.

EXCEPTIONS.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, ĕre. neut.	*to flow.*
Gruo, grui, — ĕre. neut. (Grus).	*to crunkle like a crane.*
Luo, lui, luĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to pay, to wash away, to suffer punishment.*
Mĕtuo, mĕtui, — ĕre. act. (Metus)	*to fear, to be afraid.*
† Nuo, nui, — ĕre. neut.	*to nod, to approve.*
Pluo, plui, — ĕre. neut.	*to rain.*
Ruo, rui, ruĭtum, ĕre. neut.	*to fall down, to rush.*
Struo, struxi, structum, ĕre. act.	*to pile up* or *build, to put in array.*

NOTES.

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NOTES.

1. *Fluo* seems anciently to have had *fluctum* in the supine, and hence the verbal fluctus, us. m. *a wave* or *surge, a billow.*

2. As *gruo*, so its compounds, Congruo, *to agree*; Ingruo, *to assail, to invade.*

3. The compounds of *luo* have *lūtum* in the supine; *as*, Abluo, ablui, ablūtum, *to wash away.*

4. The compounds of † *nuo* are, ab-, an-, in-, rĕ-, nuo, all like the simple.

5. The compounds of *ruo* take *ŭtum* in the supine; *as*, Dīruo, dirŭi, dirŭtum, *to pull down*: Corruo, and Irruo want the supine.

5. BO.

Verbs in *bo* give *bi*, *bĭtum*; *as*, Bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭtĭtum, *to drink.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Lambo, bi, — ĕre. act.	*to lick, to touch softly.*
Nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, ĕre. act.	*to cover* or *veil, to be married.*
Scābo, scabi, — ĕre. act.	*to scratch* or *claw.*
Scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, ĕre. act.	*to write.*

6. CO.

Dīco, dixi, dictum, ĕre. act.	*to say, to plead.*
Dūco, duxi, ductum, ĕre. act.	*to lead, to esteem, to marry.*
īco, īci, ictum, ĕre. act.	*to strike* or *smite.*
Parco, pĕperci, parsum, & parsi, parcĭtum, act. (Parcus)	*to spare, to forgive.*
Vinco, vīci, victum, ĕre. act.	*to overcome.*

Note. The only compound of *parco* is *comparco* or *comperco*, *comparsi* or *comperci*, &c.

7. SCO.

Verbs in *sco* take *vi*, *tum*; *as*, Crescо, crēvi, crētum, *to grow, to wax*; Noscо, nōvi, nōtum, *to know*; Quiescо, quiēvi, quiētum, (Quies). *to rest.*

NOTES.

1. *As*, crescо, *so* con-, de-, ex-, re-, crescо; *but* ac-, in-, per-, pro-, suc-, super-, crescо, want the supine.

2. Two of the compounds of *noscо* form the preterite in *ĭtum*, *viz.* Agnoscо, agnōvi, agnĭtum, *to acknowledge*; Cognoscо, cognōvi, cognĭtum, *to know by experience*; and so Rĕcognoscо, *to recognise.*

EX-

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EXCEPTIONS.

Diſco, dĭdĭci, — ĕre. act.	*to learn.*
Gliſco, —— ĕre. neut.	*to grow, to increaſe, to wax fat.*
Paſco, pāvi, paſtum, ĕre. act.	*to feed.*
Poſco, pŏpoſci, — ĕre. act.	*to aſk* or *demand.*

NOTES.

1. Two of the compounds of *paſco* changing *a* into *e*, take ui in the preterite, without any ſupine; *viz.* Compeſco, compeſcui, — ĕre. *to keep within the ſame paſture, to curb, to check*; Diſpeſco, diſpeſcui, — ĕre. *to drive into ſeparate paſtures, to ſeparate.*

2. Inceptive verbs want both preterite and ſupine; *as*, Mădeſco, — ĕre. *to grow moiſt*; Ārefco, — ĕre. *to grow dry.* But verbs of this kind ſometimes aſſume the preterite and ſupine of their primitives; *as*, Ardeſco, arſi, arſum; — *from* Ardeo; Rĕsĭpiſco, rĕsĭpui, — ĕre; *from* Rĕsĭpio.

8. DO.

Verbs in *do* have *di*, *ſum*; *as*, Cŭdo, cūdi, cūſum, *to hammer* or *forge, to ſtamp* or *coin*; Scando, ſcandi, ſcanſum, *to mount* or *climb, to ſcan a verſe*; † Cando, candi, canſum, *to burn.*

Note. The compounds of *ſcando* and † *cando* change *a* into *e*; *as*, Aſcendo, aſcendi, aſcenſum, *to mount up*; †Accendo, accendi, accenſum, *to kindle.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Căndo, cĕcĭdi, cāſum, ĕre. neut.	*to fall.*
Cædo, cĕcidi, cæſum, ĕre. act.	*to cut, to kill, to beat.*
Cēdo, ceſſi, ceſſum, ĕre. neut.	*to yield* or *give place, to go away.*
Claudo, clauſi, clauſum. ĕre. } act Clūdo, clūſi, clūſum, ĕre. }	*to ſhut, to cloſe.*
Crēdo, crēdĭdi, crēdĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to believe, to truſt, to lend.*
Dīvĭdo, dīvīſi, dīvīſum, ĕre. act.	*to divide.*
ĕdo, ēdi, ēſum, ĕre. & eſſe. act.	*to eat.*
Findo, fidi, fiſſum, ĕre. act.	*to cleave, to ſlit.*
Fundo, fūdi, fūſum, ĕre. act.	*to pour out, to ſcatter* or *rout, to melt.*
Lædo, læſi, læſum, ĕre. act.	*to hurt* or *harm.*
Lūdo, lūſi, lūſum, ĕre act.	*to play, to cheat* or *beguile.*
Pando, pandi, paſſum & panſum, ĕre. act. }	*to open, to ſpread out.*
Pēdo, pĕpēdi, pēdĭtum, ĕre. neut.	*to fart.*
Pendo, pĕpendi, penſum, ĕre. act.	*to weigh* or *eſteem, to pay* or *ſuffer.*

Plaudo,

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Plaudo, plausi, plausum, ĕre. act.	*to applaud by clapping hands, to flutter.*
Rādo, rāsi, rāsum, ĕre. act.	*to shave, to skim along.*
Rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, ĕre. act.	*to gnaw, to eat away.*
Rūdo, rūdi, — ĕre. neut.	*to bray like an ass.*
Scindo, scĭdi, scissum, ĕre. act.	*to cut, to tear or rend.*
Sīdo, sīdi, — ĕre. neut.	*to light as birds, to settle, to sink.*
Strīdo, strīdi, — ĕre. neut.	*to crash or creak, to whizz or buzz, to hiss.*
Tendo, tĕtendi, tensum, & tentum, ĕre. act.	*to stretch or spread out, to go, to aim.*
Trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, ĕre. act.	*to thrust.*
Tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum & tūsum, ĕre. act.	*to knock, to pound.*
Vādo, vāsi, vāsum. ĕre. neut.	*to go.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *cădo* change ă into ĭ; and all want the supine except three; *viz.* Incīdo, incīdi, incāsum, *to fall in*; Occīdo, occīdi, occāsum, *to fall down, to set, to die*; Rĕcīdo, rĕcīdi, rĕcāsum, *to fall back, to recoil.*

2. The compounds of *cædo* change æ into ī; *as*, Accīdo, accīdi, accīsum, *to cut short.*

3. The compounds of *claudo* drop *a*, and fall in with *clūdo*; *as*, Conclūdo, conclūsi, conclūsum, *to shut up.*

4 Ĕdo, is regular in its preterite and supine, but has *ēdĕre* or *esse* in the present of the infinitive; and as *ĕdo*, so all its compounds, except Cōmĕdo, cōmēdi, cōmēsum & cōmessum, cōmēdĕre & cōmesse. *to eat up.*

5. The compounds of *lædo* change æ into ī; *as*, Collīdo, collīsi, collīsum, *to dash together.*

6. The compounds of *plaudo* are ap-, circum-, plaudo, ausi, ausum; *and* com-, dis-, ex-, sup-, plōdo, ōsi, ōsum.

7. The compounds of *sīdo* borrow their preterite and supine from sĕdeo; *as*, consīdo, consēdi, consessum, *to settle* or *sit down.*

8. In most of the compounds of *tendo*, the supine *tentum* is more usual than *tensum*, but *extentum* and *extensum* from *extendo* are alike common. *Ostensum* from *ostendo* is more usual than *ostentum.*

9. The compounds of *tundo* take tŭdi, *tūsum*; *as*, Contundo, contŭdi, contūsum, *to bruise.*

9. GO, GUO.

Verbs in *go* or *guo* take *xi*, *ctum*; *as*, Cingo, cinxi, cinctum, *to gird, to surround*; Ungo *or* Unguo, unxi, unctum, *to anoint, to smear*; Rĕgo, rexi, rectum, *to rule* or *govern, to set right.*

Note.

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Perfĭcio, *perfēci*, perfectum, *to perfect*; — *from* Făcio, *fēci*, factum, *to make.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Displĭceo, displĭcui, displĭcitum, *to displease*; — *from* Plăceo, plăcui, placĭtum, *to please.*

2. Verbs in *do* and *go*; as,
Rĕcĭdo, rĕcĭdi, rĕcāsum, *to fall back*; — *from* Cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, *to fall*
Ădĭgo, ădēgi, actum, *to drive in*; — *from* Ăgo, ēgi, actum, *to do* or *drive.*

3. The compounds of *hăbeo*, *săpio*, *sălio*, and *flătuo*; as,
Prohĭbeo, prohĭbui, prohĭbĭtum, *to forbid*; — *from* Hăbeo, hăbui, hăbĭtum, *to have.*
Dēsĭpio, dēsĭpui, † dēsĭpĭtum, *to play the fool*; — *from* Săpio, săpui, † săpĭtum, *to be wise.*
Insĭlio, insĭlui, & ii, insultum, *to leap upon*; — *from* Sălio, sălui, & ii, saltum, *to leap.*
Instĭtuo, instĭtui, instĭtūtum, *to appoint*; — *from* Stăuo, flătui, flătūtum, *to resolve.*

RULE IV.

Verbs having *a* in the present retain *a* in the supine; as,

Căpio, cēpi, captum, *to take.* Fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, *to deceive.*

RULE V.

Verbs having no preterite, always want the supine; *as*, polleo, glisco, vergo, fĕrio. *Except* Cieo, — cītum, *to rouse.*

RULE VI.

The present of the indicative and the present of the infinitive have always the same initial letters or syllables, and differ only in the final part or termination; as,

Ambŭlo, ambŭlāvi, ambŭlātum, ambŭlāre, *to walk.* Tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre, *to lift up.*

II. SPE-

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I. SPECIAL RULES, or such as are restricted to verbs of a particular conjugation.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the first conjugation form the preterite in *āvi*, and the supine in *ātum*; *as*, *ămo*, *ămāvi*, *ămātum*, *to love*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Crĕpo, crĕpui, crĕpĭtum, are. neut.	*to crack* or *crash*, *to talk of*, *to brag*.
Cŭbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, are. neut.	*to lie*, *to sit at table*.
Do, dĕdi, dătum, dare. act.	*to give*.
Dŏmo, dŏmui, dŏmĭtum, are. act.	*to tame* or *subdue*.
Frĭco, frĭcui, frĭctum, are. act.	*to rub*.
Jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, are. act.	*to help*, *to delight*.
Lăbo, —— —— are. neut.	*to totter*, *to fail* or *decay*.
Lăvo, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, lăvātum, are. act.	*to wash*, *to bathe*.
Mĭco, mĭcui, —— are. neut.	*to glitter* or *glance*, *to beat* or *pant*.
Nĕco, nĕcāvi & nĕcui, nĕcātum, are. act. (nex)	*to slay*, *to kill*.
Nexo, —— —— are. freq. (necto).	*to knit* or *tie*.
Plĭco, —— —— are. act.	*to fold*.
Pōto, pōtāvi, pōtum, & pōtātum, are. act.	*to drink*, *to swill*, *to tipple*.
Sĕco, sĕcui, sectum, are. act.	*to cut*.
Sŏno, sŏnui, sŏnĭtum, are neut. (sonus).	*to sound*.
Sto, stĕti, stātum, are. neut.	*to stand*.
Tŏno, tŏnui, tŏnitum, are. neut.	*to thunder*.
Vĕto, vĕtui, vĕtĭtum, are. act.	*to forbid*.

NOTES.

1. *As* crĕpo, *so* con-, in-, per-, re-, crĕpo. *But* discrĕpo *has* discrĕpāvi *rather than* discrĕpui, *to disagree*.

2. The compounds of *cŭbo*, without *m* before *bo*, are of the first conjugation; *as*, Accŭbo, *to sit nigh*; Excŭbo, *to watch*; Recŭbo, *to lie all along*. Those having *m* before *bo* are of the third; *as*, Incumbo, *to lie upon*; Succumbo, *to yield*. But both the former and latter retain *cŭbui* and *cŭbĭtum* in the preterite and supine.

3. As *do*, so all its compounds of the first conjugation, *viz.* Vēnundo, *to sell*; Pessundo, *to overthrow*; Sătisdo, *to give surety*; Circundo,

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cundo, *to surround.* The other compounds of *do* are of the third conjugation, and take *dĭdi* and *dĭtum*; *as*, Addo, addĭdi, adĭtum, *to add*; Vendo, vendĭdi, vendĭtum, *to sell.* But *abscondo* has *abscondi* oftener than *abscondĭdi*, *abscondĭtum*, to hide.

4. *Intermĭco* is like the simple verb *mico*. But ēmĭco has ēmĭcui, ēmĭcātum, *to shine forth*; and Dimĭco, dimĭcāvi, (*seldom* dimĭcui), dimĭcātum, *to fight.*

5. The compounds of *nĕco* are only two, *viz.* ēnĕco, āvi, ātum, & ēnĕcui, ēnectum, *to put to death.* Interněco, āvi, ātum, & ectum, *to put all to the sword.*

6. *Plico*, compounded with a noun, or with the prepositions *sub* and *re*, takes āvi, ātum only; *as*, Duplĭco, āvi, ātum, *to double*; Multiplĭco, āvi, ātum, *to multiply*; Supplĭco, āvi, ātum, *to intreat humbly*; Replĭco, āvi, ātum, *to unfold, to reply.* But *plico* compounded with any other prepositon takes āvi, ātum, or *ui*, ĭtum; *as*, Applĭco, *to join* or *apply*; Implĭco, *to fold in, to entangle*; Complĭco, *to fold together*; Explĭco, *to unfold, to explain.*

7. The compounds of *sto* take *stĭti*, *stĭtum*, but oftener *stātum*; *as*, Asto, astĭti, astĭtum & astātum, *to stand by.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the second conjugation make the preterite in *ui*, and the supine in *ĭtum*; *as*, Hăbeo, hăbui, hăbĭtum, *to have.*

Note. The compounds of *hăbeo* change ă into ĭ; *as*, Prohĭbeo, prohĭbui, prohĭbĭtum, *to forbid.* *Except* Posthăbeo, posthăbui, posthăbĭtum, *to postpone.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1.

Neuter verbs want the supine; *as*, Splendeo, splendui, —— ēre, *to shine*; Mădeo, mădui, —— ēre. *to be moist.* *And so*, albeo, āreo, calleo, candeo, ĕgeo, indĭgeo, flŏreo, frondeo, horreo, nĭteo, palleo, păteo, rĭgeo, sordeo, tĕpeo, vĭgeo, &c.

But these neuters following retain the supine, *viz.*

† Xleo, ălui, ălĭtum,	*to take root, to stick fast, to grow.*
Călĕo, călui, călĭtum,	*to be hot* or *warm.*
Cărĕo, cărui, cărĭtum,	*to want, to be free from.*
Dŏleo, dŏlui, dŏlĭtum,	*to grieve, to be sorry.*
Jăceo, jăcui, jăcĭtum,	*to lie.*
Lătĕo, lătui, lătĭtum,	*to lurk* or *lie hid.*
Lĭceo, lĭcui, lĭcĭtum,	*to be lawful, to be prized* or *valued.*

Mĕreo,

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Mĕreo, mĕrui, mĕrĭtum,	*to earn* or *gain, to deſerve.*
Nŏceo, nŏcui, nŏcĭtum,	*to hurt* or *wrong.*
ŏleo, ŏlui, ŏlĭtum,	*to ſmell of.*
Păreo, părui, părĭtum,	*to appear, to obey.*
Plăceo, plăcui, plăcĭtum,	*to pleaſe.*
Tăceo, tăcui, tăcĭtum,	*to be ſilent.*
Văleo, vălui, vălĭtum,	*to be ſtrong* or *powerful, to be in health, to be worth.*

NOTES.

1. The only compound of †*Oleo* in uſe is, Coăleo, coălui, coălĭtum, *to grow together.*

2. The compounds of *lăteo* and *tăceo* change ă into ĭ, and want the ſupine; *as*, Dēlĭteo, dēlĭtui, —— ēre. *to lie hid*; Contĭceo, contĭcui, —— ēre. *to keep ſilence.*

3. The compounds of *ŏleo* are ob-, per-, red-, ſub-, ŏleo, ui, ĭtum.

4. The compounds of *plăceo* are com-, per-, plăceo; and Diſplĭceo, ui, ĭtum, *to diſpleaſe.*

2.

Verbs in *veo* take *vi, tum*; *as*, Mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, *to move*; Fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, *to cheriſh*; Vŏveo, vōvi, vōtum, *to vow.*

But neuters in *veo* want the ſupine; *as*, Păveo, pāvi, —— ēre, *to be in great fear.*

3.

Algeo, alſi, — ēre. neut.	*to be very cold* or *chill.*
Arceo, arcui, — ēre. act.	*to keep off, to drive away.*
Ardeo, arſi, arſum, ēre. neut.	*to burn, to be in a flame.*
Āveo, —— ēre. act.	*to covet* or *deſire.*
Augeo, auxi, auctum, ēre. act.	*to increaſe.*
Cāveo, cāvi, cautum, ēre. act.	*to be aware, to take care of.*
Cenſeo, cenſui, cenſum, ēre. act.	*to judge, to vote, to be angry.*
Cieo, —ciĭtum, ēre. act.	*to move* or *ſtir, to rouſe, to call.*
Denſeo, — ēre. neut. (Denſus).	*to grow thick.*
Dŏceo, dŏcui, doctum, ēre. act.	*to teach, to inform.*
Făveo, fāvi, fautum, ēre. act.	*to favour, to wiſh one well.*
Ferveo, ferbui, — ēre. neut.	*to be hot, to boil, to rage.*
Flāveo, — ēre. neut. (Flavus).	*to be yellow.*
Fleo, flēvi, flētum, ēre. act.	*to weep, to lament.*
Frīgeo, frixi, — ēre. neut. (Frīgus)	*to be cold.*
Fulgeo, fulſi, — ēre. neut.	*to ſhine, to glitter.*
Glabreo, — ēre. neut. (Glaber).	*to be ſmooth* or *bare.*
Hæreo, hæſi, hæſum, ēre. neut.	*to ſtick, to doubt.*
Indulgeo, induſi, indultum, ēre. act.	*to indulge, to cocker, to grant.*
Jŭbeo, juſſi, juſſum, ēre. act.	*to bid, to command.*

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Lacteo, —— ēre. neut. (Lac).	*to ſuck milk.*
† Leo, lēvi, lētum, ēre. act.	*to anoint, to beſmear.*
Līveo, —— ēre. neut.	*to be black and blue, to envy* or *grudge.*
Lūceo, luxi,— ēre. neut. (Lux).	*to give light, to ſhine.*
Lūgeo, luxi, — ēre. act.	*to mourn, to lament.*
Māneo, manſi, manſum, ēre. neut.	*to ſtay* or *tarry.*
Miſceo, miſcui, miſtum, & mixtum, ēre. act.	*to mix* or *mingle, to put into confuſion.*
Mœreo, —— ēre neut.	*to be ſad* or *ſorrowful.*
Mordeo, mŏmordi, morſum, ēre. act.	*to bite* or *nip, to ſting.*
Mulceo, mulſi, mulſum, ēre. act.	*to ſtroke* or *ſooth, to tame* or *calm.*
Mulgeo, mulſi, mulſum, & multum, ēre. act.	*to milk.*
Neo, nēvi, nētum, ēre. act.	*to ſpin.*
† Nīteo, —— ēre. neut.	*to ſhine, to glitter.*
† Nīveo, nīvi & nixi,— ēre. neut.	*to wink.*
ŏ'eo, ŏlēvi, ŏlētum, ēre. neut.	*to grow, to burn.*
Pendeo, pŏpendi, penſum, ēre. neut.	*to hang.*
† Pleo, plēvi, plētum, ēre. act.	*to fill.*
Polleo, —— ēre. neut.	*to be able, to bear ſway, to excel.*
Prandeo, prandi, pranſum, ēre. neut.	*to dine.*
Rīdeo, rīſi, rīſum, ēre. n. & act.	*to laugh* or *ſmile, to mock.*
Scăteo, —— ēre. neut.	*to bubble up as water, to abound.*
Sĕdeo, sēdi, ſeſſum, ēre. neut.	*to ſit, to ſettle.*
Sīleo, sīlui, — ēre. n. & act.	*to be ſilent, to keep ſilence.*
Sorbeo, ſorbui, ſorptum, ēre. act.	*to ſup* or *ſuck in, to waſte.*
Spondeo, ſpŏpondi, ſponſum, ēre. act.	*to promiſe, to be ſurety, to eſpouſe.*
Strīdeo, ſtrīdi, — ēre. neut.	*to craſh* or *creak, to whizz* or *buzz, to hiſs.*
Suādeo, ſuāſi, ſuāſum, ēre. act.	*to adviſe, to perſuade.*
† Sueo, ſuēvi, ſuētum, ēre. neut.	*to accuſtom.*
Tĕneo, tĕnui, tentum, ēre. act.	*to hold.*
Tergeo, terſi, terſum, ēre. act.	*to wipe.*
Tĭmeo, tĭmui, — ēre. act.	*to fear.*
Tondeo, tŏtondi, tonſum, ēre. act	*to clip* or *ſhear.*
Torqueo, torſi, tortum, ēre. act.	*to twiſt* or *wreathe, to throw.*
Torreo, torrui, toſtum, ēre. act.	*to roaſt* or *broil, to toaſt* or *bake.*
Turgeo, tuſi, — ēre. neut.	*to ſwell, to ſprout.*
Video, vīdi, vīſum, ēre. act.	*to ſee.*
Vieo, viēvi, viētum, ēre. act.	*to tie with twigs, to hoop a veſſel.*
Urgeo & Urgueo, urſi,— ēre. act.	*to preſs* or *puſh on, to urge.*

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NOTES.

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *arceo* have *ĭtum* in the supine, *viz.* Coërceo, ui, ĭtum, *to restrain*; Exerceo, ui, ĭtum, *to exercise.*

2. The compounds of † *leo* are Dēleo, ēvi, ētum, *to blot out, to destroy*; *and* † Rĕlio, ēvi, ētum, *to smear over again.*

3. The only compound of † *nĭdeo* is Rēnīdeo, —— ēre. neut. *to shine, to smile.*

4. † *Nīveo* has but one compound, *viz.* Connīveo, connīvi, & connixi, —— ēre. neut. *to wink, to wink at.*

5. The compounds of *ŏleo* are Exŏleo *and* Obsŏleo, ēvi, ētum, *to grow out of use*; ĭnŏleo, ēvi, ētum & ĭtum, *to come in use*; ăbŏleo, ēvi, ĭtum, *to abolish*; ădŏleo, ēvi, ultum, *to grow up, to burn.*

6. *As* † pleo, *so* com-, dē-, ex-, im-, adim-, op-, re-, sup-, pleo.

7. The compounds of *sĕdeo* are af-, con-, dē-, dis-, in-, ob-, pos-, per-, præ-, rĕ-, sub-, sīdeo; circumsīdeo *or* circumsĕdeo, sŭpersĕdeo. Of these dē-, dis-, per-, præ, rĕ-, sub-, sīdeo want the supine.

8. The compounds of *tĕneo* are abs, at-, per-, con-, dē-, dis-, ob-, rĕ, sus-tĕneo. But the first three want the supine.

9. The compounds of *mordeo, pendeo*, and *tondeo*, lose the reduplication, according to Gen. Rule II.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the third conjugation admit of no common rule, but form their preterites and supines very differently; and are therefore here ranged in the alphabetical order of their terminations.

1. CIO.

Făcio, fēci, factum, ĕre. act.	*to do, to make, to cause.*
Jăcio, jēci, jactum, ĕre act.	*to throw* or *cast, to lay.*
† Lăcio, laxi, lactum, ĕre act.	*to allure, to wheedle.*
† Spĕcio, spexi, spectum, ĕre. act.	*to see, to behold.*

NOTES.

1. *Făcio* compounded with prepositions, and all the compounds of *jăcio*, change ă into ĭ, and take *ēci, ectum*; *as*, Affĭcio, affēci, affectum, *to move, to affect*; Abjĭcio, abjēci, abjectum, *to throw away.*

2. The compounds of † *lăcio* change ă into ĭ, those of † *spĕcio* change ĕ into ĭ, and both take *exi, ectum*; *as*, Allĭcio, allexi, allectum, *to allure*; Aspĭcio, aspexi, aspectum, *to look at.* Except ēlĭcio, ēlĭcui, ēlĭcĭtum, *to draw out, to entice.*

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2. DIO, GIO, PIO.

Fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, ĕre. act.	*to dig, to delve, to stab.*
Fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to fly* or *run away, to escape.*
Căpio, cēpi, captum, ĕre. act.	*to take* or *seize, to contain.*
Cŭpio, cŭpīvi, cŭpītum, ĕre. act.	*to desire.*
Răpio, răpui, raptum, ĕre. act.	*to snatch, to take away.*
Săpio, săpui, — ĕre. neut.	*to taste* or *relish, to be wise.*

Note. The compounds of *căpio, răpio, săpio,* change ă into ĭ; *as,* Accĭpio, accēpi, acceptum, *to receive*; Abrĭpio, abrīpui, abreptum, *to snatch away*; Dēsĭpio, dēsīpui, — *to dote, to be a fool.* Except Antĕcăpio, antēcēpi, antēcaptum, *to take beforehand.*

3. RIO, TIO.

Părio, pĕpĕri, părĭtum & partum, ĕre. act.	*to bear* or *bring forth.*
Quătio, quassi, quassum, ĕre. act.	*to shake.*

Note. The compounds of *quătio* terminate in *cŭtio,* and have *cussi, cussum*; *as,* Dēcŭtio, dēcussi, dēcussum, *to shake off.*

4. UO.

Verbs in *uo* take *ui, ūtum*; *as,* Arguo, argui, argūtum, *to argue* or *prove, to bewray, to accuse*; Suo, sui, sūtum, *to sew* or *stitch*; Stătuo, stătui, stătūtum, *to set* or *place, to resolve, to appoint*; Spuo, spui, spūtum, *to spit.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *stătuo* change ă into ĭ; *as,* Constĭtuo, constĭtui, constĭtūtum, *to resolve* or *determine*
2. The compounds of *spuo, viz.* con-, de-, ex-, in-, re-, spuo, scarce admit the supine.

EXCEPTIONS.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, ĕre. neut.	*to flow.*
Gruo, grui, — ĕre. neut. (Grus).	*to crunkle like a crane.*
Luo, lui, lŭĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to pay, to wash away, to suffer punishment.*
Mĕtuo, mĕtui, — ĕre. act. (Metus)	*to fear, to be afraid.*
† Nuo, nui, — ĕre. neut.	*to nod, to approve.*
Pluo, plui, — ĕre. neut.	*to rain.*
Ruo, rui, ruĭtum, ĕre. neut.	*to fall down, to rush.*
Struo, struxi, structum, ĕre. act.	*to pile up* or *build, to put in array.*

NOTES.

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NOTES.

1. *Fluo* seems anciently to have had *fluctum* in the supine, and hence the verbal fluctus, us. m. *a wave* or *surge, a billow.*

2. As *gruo*, so its compounds, Congruo, *to agree*; Ingruo, *to assail, to invade.*

3. The compounds of *luo* have *ūtum* in the supine; *as*, Abluo, ablŭi, ablūtum, *to wash away.*

4. The compounds of † *nuo* are, ab-, an-, in-, rĕ-, nuo, all like the simple.

5. The compounds of *ruo* take *ŭtum* in the supine; *as*, Dīruo, dīrŭi, dīrŭtum, *to pull down*: Corruo, and Irruo want the supine.

5. BO.

Verbs in *bo* give *bi*, *bĭtum*; *as*, Bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭtĭtum, *to drink.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Lambo, bi, — ĕre. act.	*to lick, to touch softly.*
Nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, ĕre. act.	*to cover* or *veil, to be married.*
Scābo, scabi, — ĕre. act.	*to scratch* or *claw.*
Scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, ĕre. act.	*to write.*

6. CO.

Dīco, dixi, dictum, ĕre. act.	*to say, to plead.*
Dūco, duxi, ductum, ĕre. act.	*to lead, to esteem, to marry.*
īco, īci, ictum, ĕre. act.	*to strike* or *smite.*
Parco, pĕperci, parsum, } (Parcus)	*to spare, to forgive.*
& parsi, parcĭtum, act. }	
Vinco, vīci, victum, ĕre. act.	*to overcome.*

Note. The only compound of *parco* is *comparco* or *comperco*, *comparsi* or *comperси*, &c.

7. SCO.

Verbs in *sco* take *vi*, *tum*; *as*, Cresco, crēvi, crētum, *to grow, to wax*; Nosco, nōvi, nōtum, *to know*; Quiesco, quiēvi, quiētum, (Quies). *to rest.*

NOTES.

1. *As*, cresco, *so* con-, de-, ex-, re-, cresco; *but* ac-, in-, per-, pro-, suc-, super-, cresco, want the supine.

2 Two of the compounds of *nosco* form the preterite in *ĭtum*, *viz.* Agnosco, agnōvi, agnĭtum, *to acknowledge*; Cognosco, cognōvi, cognĭtum, *to know by experience*; and so Recognosco, *to recognise.*

EX-

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EXCEPTIONS.

Disco, dĭdĭci, — ĕre. act.	*to learn.*
Gliſco, —— ĕre. neut.	*to grow, to increaſe, to wax fat.*
Paſco, pāvi, paſtum, ĕre. act.	*to feed.*
Poſco, pŏpoſci, — ĕre. act.	*to aſk* or *demand.*

NOTES.

1. Two of the compounds of *paſco* changing *a* into *e*, take ui in the preterite, without any ſupine; *viz.* Compeſco, compeſcui, — ĕre. *to keep within the ſame paſture, to curb, to check*; Diſpeſco, diſpeſcui, — ĕre. *to drive into ſeparate paſtures, to ſeparate.*

2. Inceptive verbs want both preterite and ſupine; *as*, Mădeſco, — ĕre. *to grow moiſt*; ārefco, — ĕre. *to grow dry.* But verbs of this kind ſometimes aſſume the preterite and ſupine of their primitives; *as*, Ardeſco, arſi, arſum; — *from* Ardeo; Rĕsĭpiſco, rĕsĭpui, — ĕre; *from* Rĕsĭpio.

8. DO.

Verbr in *do* have *di*, *ſum*; *as*, Cŭdo, cūdi, cūſum, *to hammer* or *forge, to ſtamp* or *coin*; Scando, ſcandi, ſcanſum, *to mount* or *climb, to ſcan a verſe*; † Cando, candi, canſum, *to burn.*

Note. The compounds of *ſcando* and † *cando* change *a* into *e*; *as*, Aſcendo, aſcendi, aſcenſum, *to mount up*; †Accendo, accendi, accenſum, *to kindle.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāſum, ĕre. neut.	*to fall.*
Cædo, cĕcidi, cæſum, ĕre. act.	*to cut, to kill, to beat.*
Cĕdo, ceſſi, ceſſum, ĕre. neut.	*to yield* or *give place, to go away.*
Claudo, clauſi, clauſum. ĕre. } act Clūdo, clūſi, clūſum, ĕre. }	*to ſhut, to cloſe.*
Crēdo, crēdĭdi, crēdĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to believe, to truſt, to lend.*
Dīvĭdo, dīvīſi, dīvīſum, ĕre. act.	*to divide.*
ĕdo, ēdi, ēſum, ĕre. & eſſe. act.	*to eat.*
Findo, fidi, fiſſum, ĕre. act.	*to cleave, to ſlit.*
Fundo, fūdi, fūſum, ĕre. act.	*to pour out, to ſcatter* or *rout, to melt.*
Lædo, læſi, læſum, ĕre. act.	*to hurt* or *harm.*
Lūdo, lūſi, lūſum, ĕre. act.	*to play, to cheat* or *beguile.*
Pando, pandi, paſſum & panſum, ĕre. act.	*to open, to ſpread out.*
Pĕdo, pĕpĕdi, pēdĭtum, ĕre. neut.	*to fart.*
Pendo, pĕpendi, penſum, ĕre. act.	*to weigh* or *eſteem, to pay* or *ſuffer.*

Plaudo,

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Plaudo, plausi, plausum, ĕre. act.	*to applaud by clapping hands, to flatter.*
Rādo, rāsi, rāsum, ĕre. act.	*to shave, to skim along.*
Rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, ĕre. act.	*to gnaw, to eat away.*
Rŭdo, rūdi, — ĕre. neut.	*to bray like an ass.*
Scindo, scĭdi, scissum, ĕre. act.	*to cut, to tear* or *rend.*
Sīdo, sīdi, — ĕre. neut.	*to light as birds, to settle, to sink.*
Strīdo, strīdi, — ĕre. neut.	*to crash* or *creak, to whizz* or *buzz, to hiss.*
Tendo, tĕtendi, tensum, & tentum, ĕre. act.	*to stretch* or *spread out, to go, to aim.*
Trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, ĕre. act.	*to thrust.*
Tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum & tūsum, ĕre. act.	*to knock, to pound.*
Vādo, vāsi, vāsum. ĕre. neut.	*to go.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *cădo* change ă into ĭ; and all want the supine except three; *viz.* Incīdo, incīdi, incāsum, *to fall in*; Occīdo, occīdi, occāsum, *to fall down, to set, to die*; Rĕcīdo, rĕcīdi, rĕcāsum, *to fall back, to recoil.*

2. The compounds of *cædo* change æ into ī; *as*, Accīdo, accīdi, accīsum, *to cut short.*

3. The compounds of *claudo* drop *a*, and fall in with *clūdo*; *as*, Conclūdo, conclūsi, conclūsum, *to shut up.*

4 *Ĕdo*, is regular in its preterite and supine, but has *ĕdĕre* or *esse* in the present of the infinitive; and as *ĕdo*, so all its compounds, except Cōmĕdo, cōmēdi, cōmēsum & cōmestum, cōmĕdĕre & cōmesse. *to eat up.*

5. The compounds of *lædo* change æ into ī; *as*, Collīdo, collīsi, collīsum, *to dash together.*

6. The compounds of *plaudo* are ap-, circum-, plaudo, ausi, ausum; *and* com-, dif-, ex-, sup-, plōdo, ōsi, ōsum.

7. The compounds of *sīdo* borrow their preterite and supine from sĕdeo; *as*, consīdo, consēdi, consessum, *to settle* or *sit down.*

8. In most of the compounds of *tendo*, the supine *tentum* is more usual than *tensum*, but *extentum* and *extensum* from *extendo* are alike common. *Ostensum* from *ostendo* is more usual than *ostentum.*

9. The compounds of *tundo* take tŭdi, *tūsum*; *as*, Contundo, contŭdi, contūsum, *to bruise.*

9. GO, GUO.

Verbs in *go* or *guo* take *xi*, *ctum*; *as*, Cingo, cinxi, cinctum, *to gird, to surround*; Ungo *or* Unguo, unxi, unctum, *to anoint, to smear*; Rĕgo, rexi, rectum, *to rule* or *govern, to set right.*

Note.

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Note. The compounds of *rĕgo* change ĕ into ĭ; *as*, Corrĭgo, correxi, correctum, *to correct.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Ăgo, ēgi, actum, ĕre. act.	*to do* or *drive, to live, to treat.*
Ango, anxi, — ĕre. act.	*to ſtifle, to teaſe* or *vex.*
Clango, clanxi, — ĕre. act.	*to ſound a trumpet, to cry like an eagle.*
Figo, fixi, fixum, ĕre. act.	*to fix* or *faſten, to pierce.*
Fingo finxi, fictum, ĕre. act.	*to faſhion, to feign, to deviſe.*
Frango, frēgi, fractum, ĕre. act.	*to break* or *bruiſe, to daunt.*
Frīgo, frixi, frixum & frictum, ĕre. act.	*to fry, to parch.*
Lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, ĕre. act.	*to gather, to chuſe, to read.*
Mergo, merſi, merſum, ĕre. act.	*to plunge* or *dip.*
Ningo or Ninguo, ninxi, — ĕre. neut.	*to ſnow.*
Pango, panxi, pactum, ĕre. act.	*to drive in, to write* or *compoſe.*
Pergo, perrexi, perrectum, ĕre. neut. (Rego.)	*to go on, to proceed.*
Pingo, pinxi, pictum, ĕre. act.	*to paint.*
Pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, ĕre. act.	*to prick* or *ſting.*
Spargo, ſparſi, ſparſum, ĕre. act.	*to ſcatter, to ſprinkle.*
Stringo, ſtrinxi, ſtrictum, ĕre. act.	*to graſp hard, to ſtrip* or *draw, to bruſh.*
Surgo, ſurrexi, ſurrectum, ĕre. neut. (Rego.)	*to riſe.*
Tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, ĕre. act.	*to touch.*
Tergo, terſi, terſum, ĕre. act.	*to wipe.*
Vergo, ——— ĕre. neut.	*to bend,* or *lie toward.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *ăgo* change ă into ĭ; as, ăbĭgo, ăbēgi, ăbactum, *to drive away.* Except circum-, per-, ăgo; *and* cōgo, (*for* Coăgo). Three want the ſupine, *viz.* Sătăgo, sătēgi, — ĕre. *to be buſy*; Prōdĭgo, prōdēgi, — ĕre. *to drive forth, to laviſh away*; Dēgo, dēgi, — ĕre. (*for* Deăgo), *to live, to dwell.* And Ambĭgo, —— ĕre. *to doubt*, wants both preterite and ſupine.

2. The compounds of *frango* change *a* into *i*; *as*, Confringo, confrēgi, confractum, *to daſh in pieces.*

3. The compounds of *lĕgo* are, al-, per-, præ-, rĕ-, sub-, lĕgo, which retain ĕ; and col-, de-, ē-, rĕcol-, sē-, lĭgo, which change ĕ into ĭ. Three take *exi, ectum, viz.* Dilĭgo, dilexi, dilectum, *to love*; Intellĭgo, intellexi, intellectum, *to underſtand*; Neglĭgo, neglexi, neglectum, *to neglect.*

4. *Pungo* is derived from † Păgo, pĕpĭgi & pēgi pactum, *to drive*

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drive in: and hence its compounds have *pĕgi* in the preterite; *as*, Compingo, compĕgi, compactum, *to thack* or *put together*; and so impingo, oppango *or* oppingo, rĕpango, suppingo; but Dĕpango has dĕpanxi *&* dĕpĕgi, dĕpactum, *to plant* or *stick in the ground.*

5. The compounds of *pungo* take *punxi* in the preterite; *as*, Compungo, compunxi, compunctum, *to prick* or *sting.* Except Rĕpungo, rĕpŭpŭgi *&* rĕpunxi, rĕpunctum, *to prick again.*

6. The compounds of *spargo* change *a* into *e*; *as*, Conspergo, conspersi, conspersum, *to sprinkle, to strew.*

7. *Surgo* and *pergo* are compounds of *rĕgo*, the former of *sursum* and *rĕgo*, and the latter of *per* and *rĕgo*, *pergo* being a contraction of *perrĭgo.*

8. The compounds of *tango* change *a* into *i*; *as*, Attingo, attĭgi, attactum, *to touch lightly.*

10. H O, J O.

Trăho, traxi, tractum, ĕre. act.	*to draw.*
Veho, vexi, vectum, ĕre. act.	*to carry.*
Mejo *&* Mingo, minxi, mictum, ĕre. neut.	*to make water, to piss.*

11. L O.

Ălo, ălŭi, ălĭtum *&* altum, ĕre. act.	*to nourish.*
† Gello, ——— ĕre. act.	*to beat* or *strike, to excel.*
Cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, ĕre. act.	*to till, to inhabit, to worship,* or *make court to, to practise.*
Consŭlo, consŭlŭi, consultum, ĕre. act.	*to ask* or *give advice, to provide for.*
Fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, ĕre. act.	*to deceive, to escape notice.*
Molo, mŏlui, mŏlĭtum, ĕre. act. (Mola).	*to grind.*
Pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, ĕre.	*to drive away, to beat back.*
* Psallo, psalli, — ĕre. neut.	*to sing, to play a tune.*
† Sallo, salli, salsum, ere. act.	*to salt, to powder, to pickle.*
Tollo, sustŭli, subĭatum, ere. act.	*to lift up, to take away, to bring up.*
Vello, velli *&* vulsi, vulsum, ĕre. act.	*to pluck* or *pull, to tear away.*
Vŏlo, vŏlui, — velle. act.	*to will,* or *to be willing.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of † *cello* are these five following, *viz.*

Antĕcello, antĕcellui, — ĕre. act.	*to surpass.*
Excello, excellui, ĕre. act.	*to excel.*
Præcello, præcellui, — ĕre. act.	*to excel much.*
Percello, percŭli, perculsum, ĕre. act.	*to smite.*
Răcello, ——— ere. act.	*to thrust back.*

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2. As *cŏlo*, so all its compounds, except Occŭlo, occŭlui, occultum, *to hide*; which changes ŏ into ŭ.

3. The only compound of *fallo* is Rĕfello, rĕfelli, — ĕre. *to disprove* or *confute*.

4. The compounds of *tollo* want both preterite and supine, *viz.* at-, ex-, suf-, tollo.

5. The following three compounds of *vello* take *velli* rather than *vulsi* in the preterite, *viz.* dē-, dī-, per-, vello.

6. The compounds of *vŏlo* are Mālo, mālui,—malle, (Magis), *to will rather*; Nōlo, nōlui,—nolle, (Non), *to be unwilling*.

12. MO.

Verbs in *mo* have *ui*, *ĭtum*; *as*, Frĕmo, frĕmui, frĕmĭtum, *to roar* or *bluster*, *to mutter* or *grumble*; Gĕmo, gĕmui, gĕmĭtum, *to groan* or *sigh*, *to coo*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Cōmo, compsi, comptum, ĕre. act.	*to comb*, *to trim*.
ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕre. act.	*to take*, *to buy*.
Prĕmo, pressi, pressum, ĕre. act.	*to press*, *to crush*, *to curb*.
Sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, ĕre. act.	*to take*, *to spend*.
Trĕmo, trĕmui, — ĕre. neut.	*to tremble*.

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *ĕmo* change ĕ into ĭ; *as*, Exĭmo, exēmi, exemptum, *to take out*; except Coĕmo, coēmi, coēmptum, *to buy up*; and Dēmo, dempsi, demptum, *to take away*; and Prōmo, prompsi, promptum, *to draw out*.

2. The compounds of *prĕmo* change ĕ into ĭ; *as*, Comprĭmo, compressi, compressum, *to press together*.

13. NO.

Căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, ĕre. act.	*to sing*.
Cerno, crēvi, crētum, ĕre. act.	*to sift*, *to see*, *to fight*, *to decree*.
Gigno, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to beget*, *to bring forth*.
Lino, lĭvi & levi, lĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to daub*, *to besmear*.
Pōno, pŏsŭi, posĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to put* or *place*, *to lay aside*.
Sino, sivi & sĭi, sĭtum, ĕre. act.	*to suffer* or *permit*.
Sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, ĕre. act.	*to disdain* or *slight*, *to scorn*.
Sterno, strāvi, strātum, ĕre. act.	*to lay flat*, *to spread*, *to strew*.
Temno, tempsi, temptum, ĕre act.	*to despise*.

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *căno* change ă into ĭ; *as*, Accĭno, accĭnui, acceptum, *to sing in concert*. But we say, Occĭno & Occăno, Rĕcĭno & Rĕcăno, Inui & ănui, entum & antum.

2. The supine of *cerno* is almost obsolete in the simple, and the

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the preterite *crēvi* seldom occurs, except in the rare sense of entering on an inheritance.

3. The preterite and supine of *temno* rarely occur, except in the compound *contemno*.

14. PO, QUO.

Verbs in *pro* take *pfi*, *tum*; *as*, Carpo, carpfi, carptum, *to pluck* or *crop*; Rēpo, repfi, reptum, *to creep* or *crawl*.

Note. The compounds of *carpo* change *a* into *e*; *as*, Diſcerpo, diſcerpfi, diſcerptum, *to tear in pieces*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, ĕre. act.	*to break.*
Strĕpo, ſtrĕpui, ſtrĕpĭtum, neut.	*to make a noiſe, to buſtle, to mutter, to rattle.*
Cŏquo, coxi, coctum, ĕre. act.	*to boil* or *bake.*
Linquo, līqui, —— ĕre. act.	*to leave* or *forſake.*

Note. The compounds of *linquo* have *lictum* in the ſupine; *as*, Rĕlinquo, rĕliqui, rĕlictum, *to leave* or *forſake*.

15. RO.

Curro, cŭcurri, curſum, ĕre. neut.	*to run.*
Fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre. act.	*to carry, bring,* or *ſuffer, to ſay.*
Fŭro, —— —— ĕre. neut.	*to be mad.*
Gĕro, geſſi, geſtum, ĕre. act.	*to bear, to wear, to carry on.*
Quæro, quæſīvi, quæſītum, ĕre. act.	*to ſeek, to acquire* or *gain.*
Sĕro, sēvi, sătum, ĕre. act.	*to ſow, to plant.*
Sĕro, sĕrui, ſertum, ĕre. act.	*to knit* or *wreathe, to join.*
Tĕro, trīvi, trītum, ĕre. act.	*to wear, to rub, to threſh.*
Verro, verri, verſum, ĕre. act.	*to bruſh, ſcour,* or *ſweep.*
ūro, uſſi, uſtum, ĕre. act.	*to burn, to gall* or *vex.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *curro* are found with and without the reduplication; *as*, Accurro, accurri & accĭcurri, accurſum, *to run to*; except circum-, re-, ſuc-, tranſ-, curro, which ſeldom or never redouble the preterite.

2. As *fĕro*, ſo all its compounds, except *ſuffĕro*, which wants both preterite and ſupine.

3. The compounds of *quæro* change *æ* into *ī*; *as*, Acquīro, acquīsīvi, acquīsītum, *to get, to gain*.

4. The compounds of sĕro, *to ſow* or *plant*, have *ītum* in the ſupine; *as*, Aſsĕro, aſsĕvi, aſcītum, *to ſow* or *plant near to*.

16 SO.

Verbs in *ſo* give *sīvi*, *sītum*; *as*, Acceſſo, acceſsīvi, acceſsītum, *to ſend for, to accuſe*; and in like manner *căpeſſo*, *făceſſo*, *lăceſſo*.

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EXCEPTIONS.

Depso, depsui, depstum, ĕre. act.	*to knead dough, to curry leather.*
Incesso, incessi, — ĕre. freq. (Incedo).	*to assault, to molest.*
Pinso, pinsui & pinsi, pinsum, pistum & pinsĭtum, act.	*to bruise, to knead, to bake.*
Viso, visi, — ĕre. act. (Video).	*to go to see, to visit.*

17. TO.

Flecto, flexi, flexum, ĕre. act.	*to bend* or *bow.*
Mĕto, messui, messum, ĕre. act.	*to reap, mow,* or *cut down.*
Mitto, mīsi, missum, ĕre. act.	*to send, to cast* or *throw.*
Necto, nexi, & nexui, nexum, ĕre. act.	*to knit* or *bind, to plot* or *contrive.*
Pecto, pexi & pexui, pexum, ĕre. act.	*to comb* or *dress.*
Pĕto, pĕtīvi, pĕtītum, ĕre. act.	*to beg* or *seek, to butt* or *push, to go to.*
Plecto, plexi & plexui, plexum, ĕre. act.	*to twist* or *plait, to punish.*
Sisto, stĭti, stătum, ĕre. act.	*to stop, to fist.*
Sisto, — — ĕre. neut.	*to stand still.*
Sterto, stertui & sterti, — ĕre. neut.	*to snort* or *snore.*
Verto, verti, versum, ĕre. act.	*to turn.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *sisto*, which are mostly neuter, take *stĭti, stĭtum*; *as*, Assisto, astĭti, astĭtum, *to stand by.* *Absisto* wants the supine, and the supines of the other compounds seldom occur.

2. *Sterto* has commonly *stertui*, the preterite *sterti* is scarcely to be met with, except in Ovid, Heroid, VIII. 22. and Pers. III. 3.

18. VO, XO.

Fervo, fervi, — ĕre. neut.	*to be hot, to boil, to rage.*
Solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, ĕre. act.	*to loose* or *free, to melt, to pay.*
Vivo, vixi, victum, ĕre. neut.	*to live.*
Volvo, volvi, volūtum ĕre. act.	*to roll.*
Texo, texui, textum, ĕre. act.	*to weave, to knit.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the fourth conjugation form the preterite in *īvi*, and the supine in *ītum*; *as*, Audio, īvi, ītum, *to hear.*

EXCEPTIONS.

Aio, ——— def.	*I say.*
Amicio, amicui & amixi, amictum, ire act.	*to clothe* or *dress.*

Cæcĭtio,

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Cæcūtio, cæcūtivi, — ire. neut. (Cæcus).	*to be dimſighted.*
Cambio, campſi, campſum, ire. act.	*to exchange, to barter.*
Dēmentio, dēmentīvi, — ire. neut. (Mens).	*to be mad* or *ſtupid.*
Eo, īvi, ĭtum, ire. neut.	*to go.*
Farcio, farſi, fartum, ire. act.	*to ſtuff, to fatten* or *cram.*
Fĕrio, — — ire. neut.	*to butt* or *puſh, to ſtrike.*
Fĕrōcio, fĕrōcīvi, — ire. neut. (Fera).	*to be fierce.*
Fulcio, fulſi, fultum, ire. act.	*to prop, to ſupport.*
Geſtio, geſtīvi, — ire. neut. (Gero).	*to ſhew joy by geſture.*
Glōcio, glōcīvi, — ire. neut.	*to cluck as a hen for her chicks.*
Haurio, hauſi, hauſtum & hauſum, ire. act.	*to draw, to drink up.*
Ineptio, Ineptīvi, — ire. neut. (Aptus).	*to trifle, to play the fool.*
† Pārio, părīvi, — ire. act.	*to bear* or *bring forth.*
† Pĕrio, — — ire. act.	*to try* or *eſſay, to learn.*
Queo, quīvi, quĭtum, ire. neut.	*to be able.*
† Raucio, rauſi, rauſum, ire. neut. (Raucus)	*to be hoarſe.*
Sălio, sălui & sălii, ſaltum, ire. neut.	*to leap, dance,* or *ſkip.*
Sancio, ſanxi & ſancīvi, ſanctum & ſancītum, ire. act.	*to confirm, to enact, to ordain.*
Sarcio, ſarci, ſartum, ire. act.	*to patch, to ſtitch, to mend.*
Sentio, ſenſi, ſenſum, ire. act.	*to think, to perceive, to feel.*
Sĕpĕlio, ſsĕpĕlīvi, sĕpultum, ire. act.	*to bury.*
Sĕpio, ſepſi, ſeptum, ire. act. (ſepes).	*to hedge* or *incloſe.*
Singultio, ſingultīvi, ſingultum, ire. neut. (Singultus).	*to yex* or *ſob.*
Vĕneo, venii, — ire. n. p (Venum)	*to be ſold.*
Venio, vēni, ventum, ire. neut.	*to come.*
Vincio, vinxi, vinctum, ire. act.	*to bind.*

NOTES.

1. *Eo* and all its compounds have the penult of the ſupine ſhort, except *ambio*, which alone changes *e* into *i*; thus, Ambio, īvi, ĭtum, *to go about, to court, to careſs.* Hence the participle *ambĭtus, a, um,* has the penult long; but the ſubſtantive *ambĭtus, us. m.* makes that ſyllable ſhort.

2. The compounds of *farcio* change *a* into *e*; *as*, Confercio, conferſi, confertum, *to fill, ſtuff,* or *cram.* But we ſay, *Effercio* or *effarcio, infercio* or *infarcio.*

3. The compounds of † *părio* are only two, *viz.* Aperio, aperui, apertum, *to open, to diſcover*; and operio, operui, opertum, *to ſhut up, to cover, to hide.*

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4. The compounds of † *pĕrio* are likewise two, *viz.* Compĕrio, compĕri, compertum, *to find by trial, to know for certain*; and Rĕpĕrio, rĕpĕri, rĕpertum, *to find by chance, to discover.*

5. *Quco* and its compound *nequĕo* shorten the penult of the supine.

6. The compounds of *sălio* have commonly *sĭlui*, sometimes *sĭlii*, and anciently *sĭlĭvi*, in the preterite, and *sultum* in the supine; *as*, Transĭlio, transĭlui, transĭlii & transĭlivi, transultum, *to leap over.* But the supines *absultum, circumsultum, prōsultum, subsultum*, are scarcely in use.

7. Desiderative or meditative verbs want the preterite, and consequently the supine; *as*, Cænātūrio, — ire. *to desire to sup*; Scriptūrio, — ire. *to have an itch for writing.* Except ĕsŭrio, ĕsŭrīvi, ĕsŭrītum, *to be hungry*; Nuptūrio, nuptūrīvi, nuptūrītum, *to desire to be married*; Partūrio, partūrīvi, partūrītum, *to travail in birth.* But the supines of the last two are scarcely in use.

Of the Preterites of Deponent and Common Verbs.

THE preterite of a deponent or common verb is made up of the participle perfect formed from the imaginary supine of the active voice supposed, and the verb *sum, fui.* Thus, in the first conjugation, the deponent verb Lætor, lætātus sum *v.* fui, *to be glad*, is formed from the supposed verb Læto, lætāvi, lætātum, *viz.* the preterite *lætātus sum* v. *fui*, is made up of *lætatus*, the participle perfect formed from the imaginary supine *lætatum*, and the verb *sum* v. *fui.* In the second conjugation, Vĕrior, vĕrĭtus sum *v.* fui, *to reverence, to fear*, comes regularly from the supposed Vĕreo, vĕrui, vĕrĭtum. In the third, Fungor, functus sum *v.* fui, *to discharge an office* or *duty*, is formed from the supposed Fungo, funxi, functum. In the fourth, Pōtior, pōtītus sum *v.* fui, *to get, to enjoy, to master* or *conquer*, comes from the supposed Pōtio, pōtīvi, pōtītum.

EXCEPTIONS in the second conjugation.

Fătĕor, fassus sum *v.* fui, fătēri.	*to own* or *confess.*
Mĕdĕor, —— mĕdēri.	*to heal, to cure.*
Mĭsĕreor, mĭsertus, mĭsĕrēri. (Miser).	*to pity.*
Reor, rātus, rēri.	*to suppose, to judge* or *think.*

Note. The compounds of *fătĕor* change ă into ĭ; *as*, Confĭteor, confessus, confĭtēri, *to confess*; Prŏfĭteor, prŏfessus, prŏfĭtēri, *to declare openly, to profess.* But *diffĭteor* wants the preterite; *thus*, Diffĭteor, —— diffĭtēri, *to deny* or *not own.*

EXCEPTIONS in the third conjugation.

† ăpiscor, aptus, ăpisci.	*to get, to obtain.*
Comminiscor, commentus, comminisci. (Memini,)	*to devise.*

Dēfĕtiscor,

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Defĕtiſcor,—defĕtiſci. (Fatiſco).	*to be weary* or *faint.*
Divertor, — dīverti. (Verto).	*to turn aſide, to take lodging.*
Expergiſcor, experrectus, expergiſci. (Rego).	*to awake.*
Fruor, fruĭtus, & fructus, frui.	*to enjoy, to reap the profit of.*
Grădior, greſſus, grădi.	*to go, to ſtep, to march.*
Iraſcor, — īraſci. (Ira).	*to be angry.*
Labor, lapſus, lābi.	*to ſlip* or *ſlide, to fall.*
† Liquor, — liqui. (Liqueo).	*to be melted.*
Lŏquor, lŏquūtus & lŏcūtus, lŏqui.	*to ſpeak.*
Mŏrior, mortuus, mŏri. Mors).	*to die.*
Nanciſcor, nactus, nanciſci.	*to find, to get* or *obtain.*
Naſcor, nātus, naſci.	*to be born, to ſpring* or *ariſe.*
Nītor, nīſus & nixus, nīti.	*to endeavour, to ſtrive, to lean upon.*
Oblīviſcor, oblītus, oblīviſci. † (Liviſco).	*to forget.*
Orior, ortus, ŏrīri.	*to riſe, to ſpring from.*
Păciſcor, pactus, păciſci.	*to make a bargain.*
Patior, paſſus, pāti.	*to ſuffer, to endure.*
Prævertor, — prævērti. (Verto).	*to get before, to prevent.*
Prŏfĭciſcor, prŏfectus, prŏfĭciſci. (Facio).	*to go a journey, to march.*
Quĕror, queſtus, quĕri.	*to complain, to moan* or *chirp.*
Reminiſcor, —— rĕminiſci, (Memini).	*to remember, to call to mind.*
Ringor, — ringi.	*to grin* or *wry the mouth, to fret.*
Sĕquor, sĕquūtus & sĕcūtus, sĕqui.	*to follow.*
Veſcor, — veſci.	*to eat* or *feed, to live upon.*
Ulciſcor, ultus, ulciſci.	*to revenge.*
ūtor, ūſus, ūti.	*to uſe.*

NOTES.

1. The compounds of †*xpiſcor* change ă into ĭ; *as*, ădĭpiſcor, ădeptus, ădipiſci, *to get, to obtain*; Indĭpiſcor, indeptus, indĭpiſci, *to obtain.*

2. The compounds of *grădior* change ă into ĕ; *as*, Aggrĕdior, agreſſus, aggrĕdi, *to go to, to accoſt, to attack.* The participle perfect was anciently *greſſus*, and hence the frequentative Graſſor, graſſātus, graſſāri, *to go on forcibly, to aſſail* or *attack.*

3. *Mŏrior* was anciently of the fourth conjugation, and hence the infinitive *mŏrīrier* in Plaut. Aſin. i. 1. 108. and Ovid. Met. xiv. 214. and *ēmŏrīri*, Terent. Eun. iii. 1. 42.

4. *Naſciſcor*, inſtead of *nactus*, has ſometimes *nanctus*, from †*nancio.*

5. Con-, in-, ob-, rĕ-, nītor have *xus* oftener than *ſus*, *Annītor* takes

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takes either of them indifferently, *ēnītor* takes *ēnixus* when speaking of birth, and *ēnīsus* in any other signification.

6. *Ōrior* was originally of the fourth conjugation, and hence *ŏrīri*, the only infinitive in use; and likewise *ŏrīrētur*, *ădŏrīrētur*, *exŏrīrētur*, in the imperfect of the subjunctive.

7. *Mŏrior*, *nascor*, *ŏrior*, form the participle future in *ĭturus*; *thus*, *mŏrĭturus*, *nascĭturus*, *ŏrĭturus*.

8. The only compound of *păciscor* is *Dēpăciscor or* *Dēpĕciscor*, *dēpactus*, *dēpascisci*, *or* *dēpĕcisci*, *to bargain*, *to covenant* or *agree*.

9. The only compound of *pătior* is *Perpĕtior*, *perpessus*, *perpĕti*, *to suffer*, *to undergo with courage*.

EXCEPTIONS in the fourth conjugation.

Mētior, *mensus*, *mētiri*.	*to measure*.
Ordior, *orsus*, *ordiri*.	*to begin*.
† *Pĕrior* —— *pĕriri*.	*to try* or *essay*, *to learn*.

Note. The compounds of † *pĕrior* are two, *viz*. *Expĕrior*, *expertus*, *expĕriri*, *to attempt*, *to try*, *to prove*; and *Oppĕrior*, *oppertus*, *oppĕriri*, *to wait*, *tarry* or *look for*.

CHAP. III.

Of the QUANTITY of SYLLABLES.

THE Latin letters are twenty five, whereof six, *viz*. a, e, i, o, u, y, are vowels; the other nineteen are consonants. But k, y, and z, are found only in words of Greek extraction.

Of the consonants, two, *viz*. x and z, are called *double*; the remaining seventeen are called *single*.

The single consonants are divided into *mutes* and *semivowels*.

The mutes are nine, *viz*. b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t; the semivowels are eight, namely, f, h, l, m, n, r, s, v; and four of these, *viz*. l, m, n, r, are called *liquids*.

In the rules ascertaining the quantity of syllables h is not esteemed a letter, but purely a mark of aspiration.

Syllables are divided into short, marked thus (˘); long, marked thus (¯); and common or doubtful, which are sometimes short, sometimes long, and these have no mark.

A syllable is called *first*, *middle*, or *final*, according as it stands in the beginning, in the middle, or in the end of a word.

The syllable preceding the last or final syllable is called the *penult*, and the syllable preceding the penult gets the name of the *antepenult*.

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The

The quantity of a syllable is either natural, arising from the nature of the vowel, as *re* in *rĕfiſto* ſhort, *de* in *dēpello* long; or the quantity of a ſyllable is accidental, which departs from the natural, on account of ſome adventitious cauſe; as *re* in *reſtiti* is long, becauſe followed by two conſonants; and *de* in *dēamo* is ſhort, becauſe followed by a vowel.

The quantity of a ſyllable is known either by rule or by authority, that is, by examples brought from the poets; and to this laſt method we have recourſe when the rules fail, which are not ſo complete as to determine the quantity of every ſyllable in all words.

The rules are either general, extending to any ſyllable; or ſpecial, reſtricted to ſome certain ſyllable.

GENERAL RULES.

1. A vowel before a vowel in Latin words is ſhort.

As, Dĕus crĕavit omnĭa. *Alſo*, mĭhi, nĭhil; for *h* is not eſteemed a letter.

2. From the above rule there are ſeveral exceptions; *namely*.

1. *Fi* in the verb *Fio* is long, when *r* is not in the word; *as*, Fiebam, Fiam; but ſhort when *r* is in the word; *as*. Fierem, Fieri.

2. The genitive and dative ſingular of the fifth declenſion make *e* in the penult long, when *e* has *i* both before and after it; *as*, diēi, ſpeciēi.

3. The penult of the genitive ſingular in *ius* is long in proſe, but common in verſe; *as*, unīus, illīus. But the penult of the genitive alĭus is always long, and of alterĭus always ſhort.

4. *O* in *obe* is common.

5. The penult in Pompēi, Cāi, and the like vocatives, is long.

6. Di in Dīana is common.

7. The firſt in āer, dīus, and ēheu is long; as alſo the penult in aulāi, terrāi, pictāi, and the like old genitives of the firſt declenſion.

3. The quantity of a vowel before a vowel in Greek words is uncertain, being ſhort in ſome words and long in others.

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Short, *as*, Danăe, idĕa, Sophĭa, Simŏis, Hÿades.
Long, *as*, Lycāon, Cytherēa, Sperchīus, Achelōus, Enȳo.

4. A vowel before two consonants, whereof one or both are in the same word, is long by position.

As, ārma, pĕrdidit, ērrabāt, sīlva, īn māgna.

A vowel too is long by position, when it is followed by a double consonant in the same word; *as*, āxis, gāza.

Grammarians generally esteem *j* a double consonant, when placed betwixt two vowels; *as*, mājor, rējicio. But this does not take place in the compounds of *jugum*; *as*, bĭjugus, quadrĭjugus, where *i* is short.

If a word end in a short vowel, and the next word begin with two consonants, the final vowel is sometimes, though rarely, made long by position; *as*,

Virg. *Ferte citi flammas, date telă, scandite muros.*

5. If a vowel naturally short end a syllable, and be followed by a mute, and the mute by a liquid, both in the next syllable, the short vowel is rendered common in verse, but continues short in prose.

As, *a* in *agris*, *y* in *Cyclopes*, *e* in *pharetra*, *u* in *volucris*, *o* in *Progne*.

But if the vowel be naturally long, it continues so, and cannot be made short; *as* ācris, mātris, sālūbris, ambulācrum.

6. A syllable formed by contracting two or more into one is naturally long.

As, cōgo *for* coago, tibīcen *for* tibiicen, īt *for* iit, sīs *for* si vis, sōdes *for* si audes, nōlo *for* non volo, mālo *for* magis volo.

7. A diphthong, both in Greek and Latin words, is naturally long.

As, Æneas, Eubœa, Cæsar, fœnus, aurum, heus, omneis.

EXCEPTION.

The Latin prepositon *pre* before a vowel in compound words is generally short, *as*, præco, præustus.

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SPECIAL RULES.

These respect either the first, middle, or final syllables.

Of first and middle syllables.

8. Derivatives retain the quantity of their primitives; *as,*

Derivatives.	*Primitives.*	*Derivatives.*	*Primitives.*
Ămicus,	Ămo.	Māternus,	Māter.
Pavĭdus,	Pāveo.	Nātivus,	Nātus.
Ăvitus,	Ăvus.	Fīnitimus,	Fīnis.

And thus, lĕgebam, lĕgam, lĕgerem, *&c.* from lĕgo; and lēgeram, lēgerim, lēgissem, legero, lēgisse, from lēgi.

EXCEPTIONS.

Long from short.

Rēgula,	Rĕgo.	Fōmes,	Fŏveo.
Sēcius,	Sĕcus.	Dēni,	Dĕcem.
Hūmanus,	Hŏmo.	Jūgerum,	Jŭgum.
Mōbilis,	Mŏveo.	Macero,	Măceo.
Jūmentum,	Jŭvo.	Tēgula,	Tĕgo.
Sōpio,	Sŏpor.	*And a few others.*	

Short from long.

Vădum,	Vādo	Nŏta,	Nōtus.
Quăsillus,	Quālus.	ŏdium,	ōdi.
Dĭcax,	Dīco.	Săgax,	Sāgus.
Mŏlestus,	Mōles.	*And some others.*	

9. Compounds keep the quantity of their simples; *as,*

Compounds.	*Simples.*	*Compounds.*	*Simples.*
Impotens,	Pŏtens.	Perjūrus,	Jūro.
Imprŏbus,	Prŏbus.	Consōlor,	Sōlor.
Perlĕgo,	Lĕgo.	Perlēgi,	Lēgi.
Incīdo,	Cădo.	Incīdo,	Cædo.
Inīquus,	Rătus.	Inīquus,	Æquus.

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EXCEPTIONS.

Compounds.	*Simples.*	*Compounds.*	*Simples.*
Nihĭlum,	Hīlum.	Cognĭtus, Agnĭtus.	Nōtum.
Pejĕro, Dejĕro, Ejĕro,	Jūro.	Innūbus, Pronūbus, Connūbium,	Nūbo.
Veridĭcus, Fatidĭcus, Caufidĭcus, *and the like.*	Dīco.	Imbēcillus, Ambītus, a, um,	Băculus. ĭtum.

10. A prepoſition in compoſition retains its natural quantity; *as*,

Ăb,	Ăboleo.	Ā,	Āmitto.
Antĕ,	Antĕfero.	Dĕ,	Dĕduco.
ŏb,	ŏbedio.	Ē,	Ēverto.
Pĕr,	Pĕrimo.	Contrā,	Contrādico.
Prætĕr,	Prætĕrea.	Suprā,	Suprāpoſitus.
Sŭpĕr,	Sŭpĕreſſe.	Præ,	Prælego.

But a prepoſition naturally ſhort, may, in compoſition, become long by poſition, and a long vowel may be rendered ſhort, if another vowel foſlow; *as*,

Ăd,	Ădmitto.	Dē,	Dĕoſculor.
Pĕr,	Pĕrcello.	Prō,	Prŏhibeo.

11. The propoſition *pro* in Greek words is ſhort, but long in Latin.

Greek; *as*, Prŏpheta, Prŏlogus.
Latin; *as*, Prōdo, Prōmitto.

EXCEPTIONS.

Pro, in the following Latin words, is ſhort.

Prŏfundus.	Prŏneptis.	Prŏfanus.
Prŏfugio.	Prŏfeſtus.	Prŏfecto.
Prŏfugus.	Prŏfari.	Prŏcella.
Prŏnepos.	Prŏfiteor.	Prŏtervus.

Pro in prŏpago, *ſtock* or *lineage*, is ſhort; but long in prōpago, *the ſlip* or *ſhoot of a vine.*

Pro

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Pro is common in the words following.

Propago, *a verb.*	Propulſo.
Propino.	Procuro.
Profundo.	Proſerpina.
Propello.	

12. The inſeparable prepoſitions *ſe* and *di* are long, but *re* is ſhort; *as*,

Sēparo.	Dīduco.	Rĕmitto.
Sēmotus.	Dīvello.	Rĕpello.

EXCEPTIONS.

Dĭ is ſhort in dĭrimo and dĭſertus.

Re in rĕfert impersonal is long, the compoſition being *res fert*; but ſhort in rĕfert perſonal. An example of both occur in the following lines from Ovid.

Quid tamen hoc refert, ſi ſe pro claſſe Pelaſga,
Arma tuliſſe rĕfert. ——

The poets frequently lengthen *re* by redoubling the ſubſequent conſonant; *as*, rĕlligio, rĕppuli, rĕpperit.

13. *I* or *o* terminating the prior component part of a word, whether Latin or Greek, is ſhort; *as*,

Latin.	*Greek.*	*Latin.*	*Greek.*
Omnĭpotens.	Architĕctus.	Bardŏcucullus.	Argŏnauta.
Agrĭcola.	Iphĭgenia.	Sacroſanctus.	Arctŏphylax.
Vatĭcinor.	Dĭmiter.	Hŏdie.	Bibliŏtheca.
Signĭfico.	Trĭmeter.	Duŏdecim.	Philŏſophus.

14. From the above rule are various exceptions. For,

I terminating the prior component part of a word is long.

1. When *i* varies with the caſes; *as*, Quīdam, quīvis, quīlibet, quīcunque, quantīvis, quantīcunque, tantīdem, unīcuique, eīdem, reīpublicæ, qualīcunque.

2. When the word may be divided, and the ſenſe the ſame; *as*, Ludīmagiſter, parvīpendo, lucrīfacio, sīquis; *or* ludi magiſter, parvi pendo, *&c.*

3. When the word is contracted by *craſis* or *ſyncope*; *as*, tibīcen *for* tibiicen, bīgæ, trīgæ, quadrīgæ, *for* bijugæ, trijugæ, quadrijugæ; īlicet *for* ire licet, ſcīlicet *for* ſcire licet.

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4. īdem in the masculine gender; also *i* in ubīque, ibīdem; but *i* in ubivis and ubicunque is common.

5. The compounds of *dies*; *as*, bīduum, trīduum, merīdies, pridie, postridie. But *ti* in quotidie and quotidianus is sometimes short, though oftener long.

O terminating the prior component part of a word is long.

1. In Latin words compounded with *intro*, *retro*, *contra*, and *quando*; *as*, Intrōduco, retrōcedo, contrōversia, quandōque, quandōcunque. But *do* in quandŏquidem is short. To which add, aliŏqui *or* aliōquin, cæterōquin, utrŏbique.

2. In Greek words written with *omega*; *as*, Geōmetra, minōtaurus, lagōpus.

Note. When *a* terminates the prior component part of a word, it is generally long; but *e*, *u*, and *y*, are usually short.

A; *as*, Quāre, quāpropter, quātenus, quācunque; *also*, Trādo, trāduco, trāno *Except* eădem not of the ablative.

E; *as*, Nēfas, neque, nēqueo, trēdecim, trēcenti, ĕquidem; Valēdico, malēfacio, tepēfacio, patēfacio; Hujuscēmodi, ejuscēmodi. *Except* sĕdecim, sēmodius, nēquis, nēquam, nēquitia, nēquando, nemo, mēmet, mēcum, tēcum, sēcum; Venēficus, vidēlicet.

U; *as*, Dūcenti, dūpondium, quadrūpes, centūplum; Trojūgena, cornūpeta. *Except* Jŭdico.

Y; *as*, Polўdorus, Polўdamas, Polўphemus, dorўphorus.

15. Preterites of two syllables make the first long.

As, Venio, vēni; Video, vīdi; Vinco, vīci.

EXCEPTIONS.

Bibo, bĭbi.	Findo, fĭdi.	Do, dĕdi.
Scindo, scĭdi.	Fero, tŭli.	Sto, stĕti.

16. Preterites redoubling the first syllable make the first two syllables short; *as*,

Cado, cĕcidi.	Pello, pĕpŭli.	Disco, dĭdĭci.
Tango, tĕtĭgi.	Pario, pĕpĕri.	Tundo, tŭtŭdi.

EXCEPTIONS.

Cædo, cĕcīdi; Pedo, pĕpēdi.

The second syllable becomes long by position, when the vowel is followed by two consonants; *as*,

Fallo, fĕfĕlli; Tendo, tĕtēndi; Mordeo, mŏmōrdi.

17. Supines

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17. Supines of two syllables make the first long; *as*,
Cado, cāsum; Video, vīsum; Moveo, mōtum.

EXCEPTIONS.

Sero, sătum.	Sto, stătum & stātum.	Queo, quĭtum.
Cieo, sĭtum.	Eo, ĭtum.	Reor, tātum.
Lino, lĭtum.	Do, dătum.	
Sino, sĭtum.	Ruo, ruĭtum.	

18. The first syllable in preterites and supines of more than two syllables takes the quantity of the present; *as*,
Vŏco, vŏcavi, vŏcatum; Clāmo, clāmavi, clāmatum.

EXCEPTIONS.

Pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum.	Sōlvo, sōlvi, sŏlutum.
Gigno, gĕnui, gĕnitum.	Vōlvo, vōlvi, vŏlutum.
Pōsĭum, pătui.	

19. The penult of supines of more syllables than two, in *atum*, *etum*, and *utum*, is long; as also of those in *itum* from a preterite in *ivi*; *as*,

1. Amo, amātum; Deleo, delētum; Minuo, minūtum.
2. Cupivi, cupītum; Petivi, petītum; Polivi, polītum.
3. But the penult of a supine in *itum* from any other preterite than *ivi* is short; *as*, Cubui, cubĭtum; Monui, monĭtum; Abolevi, abolĭtum; Bibi, bibĭtum; Credidi, credĭtum, &c.

20. The penult of participles in *rus* is always long,
As, Amatūrus, habitūrus, victūrus, ausūrus.

Of the Crements of Nouns.

If a noun in any oblique case exceed the nominative in number of syllables, it is then said to increase, or to have a crement.

If the genitive exceed the nominative by one syllable, the penult of the genitive is the crement, and runs through all the other cases.

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Thus from the nominative *rex*, the crement is *re* in *regis*, *regi*, *regem*, *rege*, *reges*, *regum*; and *regibus* in the dative and ablative plural has two crements, the firſt *re*, the ſecond *gi*. The final ſyllable is never eſteemed a crement.

In like manner, *ſermo* gives *mo* for the firſt crement in all the oblique caſes, and *ni* is the ſecond crement in the dative and ablative plural.

Iter, *ſupellex*, alſo *anceps*, and the other compounds of *caput* in *ps*, give two crements in the genitive ſingular, and three in the dative and ablative plural.

Of crements that take riſe in the genitive ſingular, or in the ſingular number.

Crements of the 1ſt, 4th, and 5th declenſions.

21. Nouns of the 1ſt, 4th, and 5th declenſions, have no crement in the ſingular number, unleſs when a vowel follows a vowel.

Thus, in the firſt, Aulāi, pictāi; in the 4th, Anŭis, anŭi; in the 5th, Rēi, ſpeciēi: and the reſpective quantity of theſe is aſſigned in Rule 1. and 2.

Crements of the ſecond declenſion.

22. Crements of the ſecond declenſion are ſhort.

As, Tener, tenĕri; Vir, vĭri; Satur, ſatŭri.
Except Iber, ibēri; and its compound Celtiber, celtibēri.
For the crement of the genetive in *ius*, ſee Rule 2.

Crements of the third declenſion.

A.

23. A noun in *a* of the third declenſion ſhortens ătis in the genitive.

As, Dogma, dogmătis; Poēma, poēmătis.

O.

24. A noun in *o* ſhortens ĭnis; but lengthens ēnis and ōnis.

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Inis;

ĭnis; *as*, Cardo, cardĭnis; Virgo, virgĭnis.
Ēnis *and* ōnis; *as*, Anio, Aniēnis; Cicero, Ciceronis.

Gentiles in *o* generally ſhorten the crement; *as*, Macedo, Macedŏnis; Saxo, Saxŏnis; to which add theſe plurals, Lingŏnes, Senŏnes, Teutŏnes *or* Teutŏni, Vangiŏnes, Vaſcŏnes, *&c.* Some few lengthen the crement; *as*, Sueſſiōnes, Burgundiōnes, Eburōnes. In Brittones *o* is doubtful, for Juvenal reads *Britŏnes*, Martial *Brittōnes*.

Note. Greek nouns in *on* ſometimes drop *n* in the nominative, but their crement retains the quantity aſſigned to nouns in *on* in Rule 28. following; *as*, Agamemnon *or* Agamemno, Agamemnŏnis; Demiphon *or* Demipho, Dephiphōnis.

I. C.

25. Nouns in *i* ſhorten *ĭcis*. But nouns in *ec* lengthen *ēcis*.

1. Nouns in *i*; *as*, Hydromeli, hydromĕlĭcis.
2. Nouns in *ec*; *as*, Halec, halēcis; Melchiſedec, Melchiſedēcis.

D.

26. Nouns in *d* have their crement ſhort.

As David, Davĭdis; Bogud, Bogŭdis.

Note. Church-poets frequently lengthen the penult in Davīdis.

L.

27. Maſculines in *al* ſhorten *ălis*; neuters in *al* lengthen *ālis*; nouns in *el* lengthen *ēlis*; *ſol* gives *sōlis* long; nouns in *il* and *ul* make the crement ſhort.

1. Maſculines in *al*; *as*, Sal, sălis; Hannibal, Hannibălis.
2. Neuters in *al*; *as*, Animal, animālis.
3. Nouns in *el*; *as*, Michael, Michaēlis; Daniel, Danielis. And Sol, *the ſun*, gives sōlis.
4. Nouns in *il* and *ul*; *as*, Vigil, vigĭlis; Conſul, Conſŭlis.

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N.

28. Nouns in *on* admit of no certain rule; nouns in *en* ſhorten *ĭnis*; other nouns in *n* make the crement long.

1. Of nouns in *on* ſome lengthen the crement; *as*, Helicon, Helicōnis; Chiron, Chirōnis; Demiphon, Demiphōnis. Some ſhorten the crement; *as*, Actæon, Actæŏnis; Memnon, Memnŏnis; Agamemnon, Agamemnŏnis.

2. Nouns in *en* ſhorten *ĭnis*; *as*, Tibicen, tibicĭnis; Flumen, flumĭnis; Carmen, carmĭnis.

3. Other nouns in *n* make the crement long, namely, *an*, *ānis*; *as*, Titan, Titānis: *en*, *ēnis*; *as*, Siren, Sirēnis: *in*, *īnis*; *as*, Delphin, delphīnis: *yn*, *ȳnis*; *as*, Phorcyn, Phorcȳnis.

R.

29. Nouns in *ar* and *or* make their crement long; but nouns in *er*, *ur*, and *yr*, give a ſhort crement.

1. Nouns in *ar*; *as*, Calcar, calcāris.

Except, 1. Bacchar, bacchăris; Jubar, jubăris; Nectar, nectăris. 2. Par, păris; with its compounds, Impar, impăris; Diſpar, diſpăris, *&c.* 3. Maſculines in *ar*; *as*, Cæſar, Cæſăris; Hamilcar, Hamilcăris; Lar, lăris; but Nar gives Nāris long, *the name of a river.*

2. Nouns in *or*; *as*, Amor, amōris; Timor, Timōris.

Except, 1. Neuters; *as*, Marmor, marmŏris; æquor, æquŏris. 2. Greek nouns; *as*, Hector, Hectŏris; Rhetor, rhetŏris. 3. Arbor, arbŏris; Memor, memŏris.

3. Nouns in *er*; *as*, Aer, aĕris; Æther, æthĕris; Mulier, muliĕris; Cadaver, cadavēris; Iter, itĭnĕris; † Verber, verbĕris.

Except, 1. Greek nouns in *ter*; *as*, Crater, cratēris; Character, charactēris. 2. Ver, vēris; Recimer, recimēris; Byzer, Byzēris; Ser, Sēris; Iber, Ibēris *or* Ibēri.

4. Nouns in *ur*; *as*, Vultur, vultŭris; Murmur, murmŭris.

Except Fur, fūris.

5. Nouns in *yr*; *as*, Martyr, martȳris.

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A S.

30. Latin nouns in *as* lengthen ātis; Greek nouns in *as* ſhorten ădis, ătis, and ănis.

1. Latin nouns; *as*, Pietas, pietātis; Mecænas, Mecænātis. *Except* Anas, anătis: ſhorten alſo Mas, măris; Vas, vădis. But Vas, vāſis is long.

2. Greek nouns; *as*, Pallas, Pallădis; Artocreas, artocreătis; Melas, Melănis, *the name of a river.*

E S.

31. Nouns in *es* give a ſhort crement.

As, Miles, milĭtis; Seges, ſegĕtis; Obſes, obſĭdis; Ceres, Cerĕris; Pes, pĕdis.

Except, 1. Locuples, locuplētis; Quies, quiētis; Manſues, manſuetis; Heres, herēdis; Merces, mercedis. 2. Greek nouns giving *etis* in the genitive; *as*, Lebes, lebētis; Thales, Thalētis.

I S.

32. Nouns in *is* make the crement ſhort.

As, Lapis, lapĭdis; Phyllis, Phyllĭdis; Cinis, cinĕris; Sanguis, ſanguĭnis.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Glis, glīris, *a dormouſe.*

2. Latin nouns that form the genitive in *itis*; *as*, Dis, dītis; Lis, lītis; Quiris, Quiritis; Samnis, Samnītis. But the Greek noun Charis ſhortens charĭtis.

3. Pſophis, Pſophĭdis; Crenis, Crenĭdis; Nēſis, Neſĭdis.

4. Greek nouns whoſe nominative ends in *is* or *in*; *as*, Salamis *or* Salamin, Salamĭnis.

O S.

33. Nouns in *os* lengthen the crement.

As, Nepos, nepōtis; Flos, flōris; Cuſtos, cuſtōdis.

Except Bos, bŏvis; Compos, compŏtis; Impos impŏtis.

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U S.

34. Nouns in *us* ſhorten the crement.

As, Corpus, corpŏris; Vellus, vellĕris; Tripus, tripŏdis.

EXCEPTIONS.

Nouns giving *udis*, *uris*, or *utis*, in the genitive; *as*, Incus, incūdis; Jus, juris; Salus, salūtis. But the crement is ſhort in Ligus, Ligŭris; † Pecus, pecūdis; Intercus, intercūtis.

a. Comparatives in *us*; *as*, Melius, meliōris; Mitius, mitiōris.

Y S.

35. Nouns in *ys* ſhorten *ydis*, but lengthen *ynis*.

As, Chlamys, chlamydis *or* chlamydos; Trachys, Trachynis.

B S, P S, M S.

36. A noun in *s* after a conſonant makes the crement ſhort.

As, Cælebs, cælĭbis; Lælaps, Lælăpis; Dolops, Dolŏpis; Inops, inŏpis; Auceps, aucŭpis; Hiemes, hiĕmis. Add the compounds of *caput* in *ps*, ſuch as, Anceps, ancĭpĭtis; Biceps, bicĭpĭtis, *&c.* in which both crements are ſhort.

Except Cyclops, Cyclōpis; Seps, sēpis; Gryps, grȳphis; Cercops, Cercōpis; Plebs, plēbis; Hydrops, hydrōpis.

T.

37. A noun in *t* ſhortens *ĭtis*.

As, Caput, capĭtis; Sinciput, sincipĭtis; Occiput, occipĭtis.

X.

38. A noun in *x* ſhortens the vowel before *gis* in the genitive. A noun in *ex* ſhortens *ĕcis*. Other nouns in *x* lengthen the crement.

a. A noun in *x* ſhortens the vowel before *gis* in the genitive;

as,

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as, Harpax, harpăgis; Aquilex, Aquilĕgis; Biturix, Biturĭgis; Allobrox, Allobrŏgis; Conjux, conjŭgis; Phryx, Phrўgis. *Except* Lex, lēgis; Rex, rēgis; Coccyx, coccўgis; † Frux, frūgis.

2. A noun in *ex* ſhortens *ĭcis*; *as*, Vertex, vertĭcis; Pontifex, pontifĭcis. *Except* Vibex, vibĭcis.

3. Other nouns in *x* lengthen the crement. *Ax*; *as*, Pax, pācis; Fornax, fornācis. *Except* Abax, abăcis; Smilax, ſmilăcis; Anthrax, anthrăcis; Fax, făcis; Climax, climăcis; Panax, panăcis; Storax, ſtorăcis; Arctophylax, Arctophylăcis; *and ſome others.*

Ex; *as*, Halex, halĕcis; Vervex, vervĕcis. *Except* Nex, nĕcis; *alſo*, Vîcis, prĕcis, wanting nominatives; Supellex, ſupellectĭlis; *and ſome few more.*

Ix; *as*, Radix, radĭcis; Cicatrix, cicatrĭcis. *Except* Appendix, appendĭcis; Fornix, fornĭcis; Cilix, cilĭcis; Natrix, natrĭcis; Calix, calĭcis; Pix, pĭcis; Hyſtrix, hyſtrĭcis; Maſtix, maſtĭcis; Varix, varĭcis; Filix, filĭcis; Salix, ſalĭcis; Larix, larĭcis; Nix, nĭvis; *with a few others.*

Ox; *as*, Vox, vōcis; Velox, velōcis. *Except* Cappadox, Cappadŏcis; Præcox, præcŏcis.

Ux; *as*, Lux, lūcis; Pollux, Pollūcis. *Except* Dux, dŭcis; Crux, crŭcis; Nux, nŭcis; Trux, trŭcis.

Yx; *as*, Bombyx, bombўcis; Ceyx, Ceўcis. *Except* Onyx, onўchis; Eryx, Erўcis; Calyx, calўcis.

The crement of *Syphax*, *ſandyx*, and *Bebryx*, is doubtful.

Of the crement of Nouns in the plural Number.

39. In plural crements, *a*, *e*, *o*, are long, *i* and *u* ſhort.

Long; *as*, Musārum, rērum, dominōrum. Short; *as*, Artĭbus; artĭbus, artŭbus.

But *būbus* or *bŏbus* is long, as being contracted from *bovibus*.

Of the Crement of Verbs.

If any part of a verb exceed the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preſent of the indicative active in number of ſyllables, it is then ſaid to increaſe, or to have a crement.

If any part of a verb exceed the ſaid ſecond perſon by one ſyllable, the penult is the crement; as, *ſte* in *ſtetis*, and *ma* in *amamus*. The final ſyllable is never eſteemed a crement.

If any part of a verb exceed the ſaid ſecond perſon by two, three,

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three, or four ſyllables, there will be ſo many different crements. Thus *amabamus* has two crements, *ma* the firſt, and *ba* the ſecond Again, *amaverimus* has three crements, *ma* the firſt, *ve* the ſecond, and *ri* the third. And *audiebamini* has four crements, namely, *di*, *e*, *ba*, *mi*.

In deponent verbs, the active voice and ſecond perſon ſingular muſt be ſuppoſed. Thus, in the verb *Conor*, we ſuppoſe the ſecond perſon to be *conas*, and then *conatur* has one crement, *viz. na*; and *conabatur* has two, namely, *na*, *ba*; again, *conaremini* has three, *viz. na*, *re*, *mi*.

A

40. Crements in *a* are always long.

As, Stābam, amārem, legebāmus, audiebāmini, bibāmus, venerāmus.

EXCEPTIONS.

The firſt crement in *a* of the verb *Do*, and of its compounds in the firſt conjugation, is ſhort; *as*, dămus, dăbunt, dăre; *alſo* circundămus, venundăbo.

But *a* in any other crement of *Do*, or of its compounds of the firſt conjugation, is long; *as*, dābāmus, dederātis, circundederāmus.

And *a* in the firſt crement of the compounds of *Da* in the third conjugation, is long; *as*, Vendāmus, abdātis.

E.

41. Crements in *e* are ever long.

As, Amemus, amarēmus, amaviſētis; Docēbam, docērem; Legēbat, legērunt; Audiēmus, audivēre, *&c.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *E* before *r* is ſhort in the firſt crement in any preſent or imperfect of the third conjugation; *as*, Legĕris *or* legĕre, in the preſent of the indicative paſſive; legĕre in the infinitive active, and imperative paſſive; legĕrem *and* legĕrer in the imperfect of the ſubjunctive active and paſſive.

But rĕris *and* rĕre, both in the third and in all the other conjugations, is long; *as*, Legerĕris, legerĕre; Amarĕris, amarĕre; Docerĕris, docerĕre, *&c.*

2. Bĕris *and* bĕre are every where ſhort; *as*, Amabĕris, amabĕre;

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mabĕre; Docebĕris, docebĕre, *&c.*: and among the ancients, Largibĕre, experibĕre, in the fourth.

3. *E* before *ram, rim, ro*, and the other perſons thence formed, is ſhort; *as*, Amavĕram, amavĕrim, amavĕro, docuĕram, ĕram, fuĕram, potĕro, potuĕro *Alſo* Amavĕras, amavĕrat, *&c.*

Note. The poets ſometimes ſhorten *e* before *runt* in the perfect of the indicative; *as*,

Virg. Obſtupui, ſtetĕruntque comæ, vox faucibus hæſit.
Hor. Di tibi divitias dederunt, artemque fruendi.

I.

42. Crements in *i* are ſhort.

As, Amabĭmus, docebĭtur, legĭmus, cupĭtis, aggredĭmur, *Alſo* Audimĭni, audieremĭni, audiebamĭni.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. The *i* is long in Sīmus, sītis; Velīmus, velītis; Nolīmus, nolītis, nolīto, nolītote; and in their compounds, Poſsīmus, poſsītis; Malīmus, malītis, *&c.*

2. The *i* before *vi* in preterites is always long; *as*, Petīvi, quæsīvi, audīvi; as alſo in the other perſons, petīviſti, quæsīvit, audīverunt, *&c.*

3. The firſt crement of the fourth conjugation is long; *as*, Audīmus, audītis, auditur, audīrem, audīto, audīre; ībam, ībo; Scīremus, scīrent, *&c.*

But ĭmus in the preterite, in all conjugations, ſhortens *i*; *as*, Juvĭmus, vidĭmus, fecĭmus, venĭmus, in the firſt crement; amavĭmus, abolevĭmus, pepercĭmus, munivĭmus, in the ſecond.

Though, therefore, in the preſent and preterite of the fourth conjugation, the word be ſometimes the ſame as to ſpelling, yet they are diſtinguiſhed by their quantity, the penult of the word being long in the preſent, *as*, Venīmus, reperīmus; but ſhort in the preterite, *viz.* Venĭmus, reperĭmus.

4. Rīmus and rītis in the perfect of the ſubjunctive are always ſhort, but ſometimes long in the future; *as*,

Catull. Dein cum millia multa fecerīmus.
Ovid. Cum maris Ionii tranſiérītis aquas.

43. Crements in *o* are long; in *u* ſhort.

In *o*; *as*, Amatōte, facitōte. In *u*; *as*, Sŭmus, poſsŭmus, volŭmus.

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Of

Of Final Syllables.

A.

44. Final *a* is ſhort in nouns and other words declined by caſes; but final *a* is long in verbs and indeclinable parts of ſpeech.

Short; *as*, Musă, templă, Tydeă, lampadă, bonă, melioră, optimă, amată, amandă, docentiă, doctură.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Final *a* in the ablative is long; *as*, hac musā, hoc Æneā.
2. Greek nouns in *as* lengthen final *a* in the vocative; *as*, Æneas, O Æneā; Pallas, O Pallā.

Long; *as*, Amā, frustrā, præterea, ergā, intrā.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Final *a* is ſhort in ită, quiă, ejă, the adverb pută, and hallelujă.
2. Final *a* is ſometimes ſhort in contra, ultra, and numerals in *ginta*; *as*, Triginta, quadraginta, *&c.* but long in the beſt authors.

E.

45. Final *e* is ſhort.

As, Natĕ, cubilĕ, patrĕ, currĕ, nempĕ, antĕ.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Final *e* is long in nouns of the firſt and fifth declenſion; *as*, Calliopē, Anchiſē, Fidē, *and alſo* famē, as being anciently of the fifth. *And thus*, Rē, diē; and the adverbs thence compounded, Quarē, hodiē, pridiē, poſtridiē, quotidiē.
2. Final *e* is long in nouns wanting the ſingular number; *as*, Cetē, melē, Tempē.
3. Final *e* is long in the imperative ſingular of the ſecond conjugation; *as*, Docē, manē; but ſometimes ſhort in Cave, vale, vide.
4. Monoſyllables in *e* are long; *as*, mē, tē, sē; but the enclitic

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clitic conjunctions quĕ, nĕ, vĕ, are ſhort; *as*, Caputquĕ, viſnĕ, primuſvĕ; *as alſo*, the ſyllabical adjections, ptĕ, cĕ, tĕ; *as*, Suaptĕ, hujuſcĕ, tutĕ.

5. Final *e* is long in adverbs formed from adjectives of the ſecond declenſion; *as*, Placidē, pulchrē, valdē contracted for validē: alſo all adverbs of the ſuperlative degree; *as*, Doctiſſimē, fortiſſimē, clementiſſimē. But final *e* is ſhort in Benĕ, malĕ, ſupernĕ, infernĕ.

6. Final *e* is long in Fermē, ferē, and ohē.

I.

46. Final *i* is long.

As, Dominī, Mercurī, patrī, fructuī, meī, amavī, docerī, audī, herī.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Greek vocatives are ſhort; *as*, Alexĭ, Amaryllĭ.

2. Greek nouns of the third declenſion whoſe genitive increaſes, have final *i* in the dative common; *as*, Minois, Minoidis, Minoidī; Pallas, Palladis, Palladi; Thetis, Thetidis, Thetidi; Paris, Paridis, Paridi; Tyndaris, Tyndaridis, Tyndaridi.

3. Final *i* is common in mihi, tibi, ſibi; *as alſo in* ibi, cui of two ſyllables, niſi, ubi, quaſi, but in theſe five ofteneſt ſhort.

4. Final *i* is ſhort in Sicutĭ, necubĭ, ficubĭ.

O.

47. Final *o* is common.

As, Leo, virgo, amo, diſco, quandō.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Monoſyllables are long; *as*, ō, dō, ſtō, prō.

2. Final *o* in Greek nouns of the feminine gender is long; *as*, Didō, Sapphō.

3. Final *o* in the dative and ablative of the ſecond declenſion is long; *as*, Dominō, Deō.

4 Greek genitives in *o*; *as*, Androgeō, Athō.

5. Final *o* in adverbs derived from nouns is long; *as*, Certō, crebrō, falsō, meritō, paulō, *&c.* *As alſo in* Quō, eō, and their compounds quōvis, quōcunque, adeō, ideō. To which add, Illō, idcircō, citrō, intrō, retrō, ultrō.

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Final *o* in the adverbs Denuo, ſero, mutuo, poſtremo, vero, is generally long, though ſometimes ſhort: but always ſhort in modŏ, and its compounds quomodŏ, dummodŏ, poſtmodŏ.

6. Final *o* in the beſt authors is generally ſhort in Ambo, duo, ſcio, neſcio, illico, imo, the imperative cedo, ego, homo, cito.

7. Virgil always lengthens final *o* in gerunds; *as*, Faciendō, vigilandō; but other poets ſometimes ſhorten it.

8. *O* in Ergō, *for the ſake*, is long; but *o* in Ergo, *therefore*, is doubtful.

48. Final *u* is always long; but final *y* is ever ſhort.

U; *as*, Vultū, cornū, Panthū, dictū, diū.
Y; *as*, Molў, Tiphў.

B.

49. Final *b* in Latin words is ſhort, but long in foreign words.

Latin; *as*, Ăb, ŏb, sŭb.
Foreign; *as*, Jōb, Jacōb, Aminadāb.

C.

50. Final *c* is long.

As, Āc, sīc, illīc, hīc, lāc, halēc.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Nĕc, donĕc, are ſhort.
2. The pronoun *hic* and the verb *fac* are common.

D.

51. Final *d* is ſhort.

As, Ăd, apŭd, quĭd, illŭd, sĕd.

Except foreign words; *as*, David, Bogud, Benadad, which are doubtful.

L.

52. Final *l* is ſhort.

As,

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As, Tribunăl, fĕl, vigĭl, pŏl, consŭl, procŭl.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Sōl, săl, nīl, are long.
2. Moſt Hebrew names are long; *as*, Nabāl, Daniēl, Saŭl.

M.

53. Final *m* in ancient times was ſhort.

Final *m*, when followed by a conſonant, is long by poſition; and if followed by a vowel, then both *m* and the vowel before it are daſhed or rejected in ſcanning the verſe.

In ancient times final *m* was ſhort, but not always daſhed when a vowel followed. *Thus* Ennius,

Inſignita fere tum millia mihitŭm octo.

Hence final *m* is ſtill ſhort in compound words; *as*, Circŭmeo, circŭmago.

N.

54. Final *n* is long.

As, ĭn, ſplēn, quīn, sīn, nōn. Thus Greek nouns of the maſculine and feminine gender; *as*, Titān, Sirēn, Salāmin, Phorcȳn. *Alſo* Actæōn, Lacedæmōn, and the like, writ with *Omega*. Likewiſe Greek accuſatives from long nominatives in *as*, *es*, and *e*; *as*, Æneān, Anchiſēn, Calliopēn. *Laſtly*, Greek genitives plural; *as*, Cimmeriōn, epigrammatōn.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Nouns in *en* having *inis* in the genitive are ſhort; *as*, Carmĕn, crimĕn, numĕn.
2. Greek nouns in *on* of the ſecond declenſion writ with *Omikron* are ſhort in the ſingular number; *as*, Iliŏn, Erotiŏn, Pylŏn.
3. Greek accuſatives from ſhort nominatives are ſhort; *as*, Majăn, Æginăn, Orpheŏn, Alexīn, Ibīn, Chelȳn, Iȳn. *Alſo* Greek datives plural in *ſin*; *as*, Arcaſīn, Troaſīn.
4. Final *n* is ſhort in the following words, ăn, ĭn, forsăn, forſităn, tamĕn, attamĕn, vidĕn.

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R.

55. Final *r* is short.

As, Calcăr, Hămilcăr, imbĕr, patĕr, vĭr, cŏr, Hectŏr, turtŭr, martўr, precŏr, mittĭĕr, sempĕr, præter.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Final *r* is long in nouns that have *ēris* in the genitive; *as*, Cratēr, statēr, vēr, Recimēr, Ibēr; to which add, Aēr, æthēr. But final *r* in *Celtiber* is doubtful.

2. The following monosyllables are long; Pār, with its compounds Compār, dispār, impār, fār, lār, Nār, cūr, and fūr.

A S.

56. Final *as* is long.

As, Mās, vās, Thomās, pietās, gigās, mensās, amās, legās, ferās.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Final *as* is short in Greek nouns that have *ădis* in the genitive; *as*, Arcăs, lampăs, Iliăs. To which add the Latin noun Anăs, ătis.

2. Final *as* is short in Greek accusatives plural of the third declension; *as*, Craterăs, Cyclopăs, heroăs, Troăs.

E S.

57. Final *es* is long.

As, Alcidēs, Circēs, quiēs, sermonēs, rēs, amēs, docēs, legēs, audiēs, octiēs.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Final *es* in the nominative and vocative plural of Greek nouns of the third declension, whose genitive singular increases, is short; *as*, Amazonĕs, Arcadĕs, Delphinĕs, Naiadĕs, gryphĕs, Phrygĕs, *&c.*

2. The verb ĕs from *sum* is short; also its compounds abĕs, adĕs, potĕs, *&c.* To which add the preposition penĕs.

3. Final *es* is short in Greek neuters; *as*, Cacoethĕs, hippomanĕs, *&c.*

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4. Final *es* is ſhort in Latin nouns of the third declenſion whoſe genitive increaſes with the penult ſhort; *as*, Alĕs, hebĕs, obsĕs, milĕs, *&c.*

But final *es* is long in Cerēs, pariēs, ariēs, abiēs, and pēs, with its compounds bipēs, tripēs, alipēs, ſonipēs.

I S.

58. Final *is* is ſhort.

As, Turrĭs, Jovĭs, militĭs, adſpicĭs, creditĭs, magĭs, cĭs.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Final *is* in all plural caſes is long; *as*, Pennīs, armīs, nobīs, vobīs; omnīs, urbīs, *for* omnes, urbes.

2. Final *is* in the nominative is long, when the genitive gives ītis, īnis, or *entis*; *as*, Līs, Samnīs; Salamīs, Simoīs.

3. Final *is* is long in the adverbs gratīs, forīs; alſo in the noun glīs, and in vīs, whether noun or verb.

4. Final *is* in the ſecond perſon ſingular of verbs is long, when the ſecond perſon plural of the ſame tenſe gives ītis; *as*, Audīs, neſcīs, abīs, poſsīs, velīs, nolīs.

5. Final *ris* in the future of the ſubjunctive is common; *as*, Dixeris, dederis.

O S.

59. Final *os* is long.

As, Flōs, nepōs, honōs, cuſtōs, herōs, Minōs, virōs, bonōs, nōs.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Final *os* in Greek genitives is ſhort; *as*, Arcas, Arcadŏs; Tethys, Tethyŏs; Tereus, Terecŏs.

2. Final *os* is ſhort in Compŏs, impŏs, and ŏs offis, with its compound exŏs.

3. Final *os* in the nominative and vocative of Greek nouns of the ſecond declenſion is ſhort; *as*, Clarŏs, Tenedŏs, Leſbŏs, Atropŏs: but long in thoſe that form their genitive in *o*; *as*, Androgeōs, Nicoleōs.

4. Final *as* is ſhort in Greek neuters; *as*, Chaŏs, melŏs, epŏs.

U S.

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U S.

60. Final *us* is short.

As, Annŭs, bonŭs, tempŭs, vetŭs, impetŭs, tuŭs, illiŭs, fontibŭs, fenŭbŭs, rebŭs, amamŭs, legemŭs, intŭs, penitŭs, tenŭs.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Monosyllables in *us* are long; *as*, Grūs, sūs, thūs, mūs.
2. Final *us* in genitives of the third declension is long; *as*, Clio, Cliūs; Sappho, Sapphūs; Manto, Mantūs.
3. Final *us* is long in the genitive singular, and nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, of the fourth declension; *as*, Fructūs, manūs.
4. Final *us* is long in nouns that give *ūris*, *ūtis*, *ūdis*, *ūntis*, *ōdis*, in the genitive; *as*, Tellūs, telluris; Virtūs, virtutis; Incūs, incudis; Amathūs, Amathuntis, Tripūs, tripodis.
5. Final *us* is long in nouns whose vocative ends in *u*; *as*, Panthūs, O Panthu; Jesūs, O Jesu.

Y S.

61. Final *ys* is short.

As, Capўs, chelўs, chlamўs.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Ys* in Tethys is usually short, but sometimes long.
2. Final *ys* is long in nouns whose nominative ends in *ys* or *yn*; *as*, Gortўs *or* Gortўn, Phorcўs *or* Phorcўn, Trachўs *or* Trachўn.

T.

62. Final *t* is short.

As, Capŭt, amăt, ŭt, ĕt.

Note. If the final syllable in *t* be a contraction, then it is long by Rule 6; *as*, īt *for* iit, obīt *for* obiit.

63. The last syllable of a verse is long or short as the poet pleases.

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Of Latin Verſe.

A verſe is compoſed of two or more feet, and a foot is made up of two or more ſyllables.

The feet are various and numerous, but I ſhall here take notice only of the dactyl and ſpondee.

A dactyl conſiſts of one long ſyllable followed by two ſhort ones; *as*, Cārmĭnă. A ſpondee is made up of two long ſyllables; *as*, ōmnēs.

An hexameter or heroic verſe, uſed by Virgil, and by Ovid in his Metamorph. conſiſts of ſix feet, the firſt four being a mixture of dactyls and ſpondees, at the poet's pleaſure, the fifth foot is a dactyl, and the ſixth a ſpondee.

To meaſure or ſcan a verſe is to divide or reſolve it into the feet of which it is compoſed; *as*,

Tityre, tu patulæ recubans ſub tegmine fagi,

is reſolved into feet as follows.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
dactyl	*dactyl*	*dactyl*	*ſpondee*	*dactyl*	*ſpondee*
Tĭtўrĕ	tū pătŭ	læ rĕcŭ	bans sūb	tēgmĭnĕ	fāgī.

If any word end with a vowel or diphthong, or with *m* after a vowel, and the next word begin with a vowel or diphthong, the final vowel or diphthong, or final *m* with the vowel before it, are daſhed or rejected in ſcanning the verſe; *as*,

Virg. Quidve moror, ſi omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Ovid. Leniter ex merito quicquid patiare ferendum eſt.

Reſolved into feet thus:

Quīdvĕ mŏrŏr, s' ōmnēs ūn' ōrdĭn' hăbētĭs Ăchīvōs.
Lēnĭtĕr ex mĕrĭtō quĭcquīd pătĭārĕ fĕrēnd' ĕſt.

The poets ſometimes, on grave, ſolemn, or mournful ſubjects, make the fifth foot a ſpondee; *as*,

Virg. Cārā Dĕūm sōbōlēs, māgnūm Jŏvĭs īncrēmēntūm.

CHAP. IV.

Of the KALENDS, NONES, and IDES.

THE Romans had three remarkable days in each month, from which all the reſt were denominated and computed, *viz.* the KALENDS or CALENDS, the NONES, and IDES.

In

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In every month the first day was called *kalendæ*. In the months March, May, July, and October, the seventh day was called *nonæ*, and the fifteenth *idus*. But in all the other months of the year the fifth day was called *nonæ*, and the thirteenth *idus*.

In reckoning, they went backward in this manner. The day preceding the *kalends*, *nones*, or *ides*, was called *pridie kalendas*, or *pridie kalendarum*, *pridie nonas* or *nonarum*, *pridie idus* or *iduum*. The day before this was called *tertio kalendas*, *nonas*, *idus*, i. e. *tertio die ante kalendas*, *nonas*, *idus*, reckoning inclusively: or it was expressed thus, *tertio kalendarum*, *nonarum*, *iduum*, i. e. *tertio die kalendarum*.

Thus January 1st was called *kalendæ Januarii*, or, using the month's name adjectively, *kalendæ Januariæ*. The last of December was called *pridie kalendas* or *kalendarum Januarii*, or adjectively, *pridie kalendas Januarias*. December 30th was *tertio kalendas Januarii* or *Januarias*. December 29th was *quarto kalendas Januarias*; and so backward to December 14th, which was *decimo nono kalendas Januarias*. The 13th was *idus Decembris*, the 12th was *pridie idus* or *iduum Decembris*, the 11th was *tertio idus Decembris*; and so on to the fifth, which was *nona Decembris*. The fourth was *pridie nonas* or *nonarum Decembris*, the third was *tertio nonas* or *nonarum Decembris*, the 2d was *quarto nonas Decembris*, and the first was *kalendæ Decembris*. The last of November was *pridie kalendas Decembris* or *Decembrias*, &c. Here observe, that the names of all the months are used either substantively or adjectively, except *Aprilis*, which is used substantively only.

In *leap year*, which is every fourth year, February hath 29 days, and both the 24th and 25th are called the *sixth of the kalends of March*: and hence this year is called *bissextilis*.

The following verses shew the number of days in each month, and contain a summary of what has been said. The table represents the manner of computation: in which observe that the numbers refer to the words below them.

Junius, Aprilis, Septem*que*, Novem*que tricenos*;
Unum plus reliqui; Februus *tenet octo viginti*;
At si bissextus fuerit, superadditur unus.
Tu primam mensis lucem dic esse kalendas,
Sex Maius *nonas*, October, Julius *et* Mars,
Quatuor at reliqui; *dabit idus quilibet octo.*
Omnes post idus luces dic esse kalendas,
Nomen sortiri debent a mense sequenti.

A TABLE

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A TABLE of the KALENDS, NONES, and IDES.

Days of the month.	Apr. June, Sept. Nov.	Jan. Aug. December.	Mar. May. July, Oct.	February.
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	Prid. Kal.
29	III.	IV.	IV.	Martii.
30	Prid. Kal.	III.	III.	
31	Menſ. ſeq.	Prid. Kal. Menſ. ſeq.	Prid. Kal. Menſ ſeq.	

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Romulus begun his months always upon the first day of the new moon, and on this day one of the inferior priests used to assemble the people in the Capitol, and call over as many days as there were between that and the *nones*: and so from the old verb *calo*, derived from the Greek καλῶ *to call*, the first day of the month had the name of *kalendæ*. But this custom continued only till the year of Rome 450, when Cn. Flavius, the *curule ædile*, ordered the fasti or *kalendar* to be fixed up in public places, that every body might know the times, and the return of the festivals.

The *nonæ* were so called, because, reckoning inclusively, there are nine days from them to the *ides*.

The *ides* fell near about the middle of the month; and the word is derived from *iduare*, an obsolete verb, borrowed from the Etrurian language, which signifies *to divide*.

The Greeks had no *kalends* in their way of reckoning; and hence the Latin proverb, *Ad kalendas Græcas*, is used to signify a time that never will happen; particularly Augustus, when speaking of desperate debtors, used, in a facetious manner, to say, *Ad kalendas Græcas solutures*, as we learn from *Sueton. Aug. cap.* 87.

FINIS.

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